

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2809.

## HOME RULERS PROPOSE THREE DAYS' PRAYER FOR RELIEF FROM THEIR POLITICAL PILIKIA

### Want Governor Out of Office at Once.

### Mahuka Plans to Have Independents Use Kahunas.

### Oratory Galore at the Meeting of the Native Politicians But Nothing is Done.

Governor Dole, and his probable successor, occupied the attention of the meeting of the members of the Independent Home Rule party men at Foster's Hall last evening. Speakers reported that they had information that the Governor was pupu, and that he would have to resign, and then they talked of a man to fill his place. But there was a feature which brings the party into line with most modern movement, and that was the consideration of a resolution calling for the appointment of three Sundays to be devoted to prayer by the faithful, for the relief of the country from all the troubles which afflict it. The resolution and all other business went over to next Thursday, when there will be a mass meeting to consider the matters which were only touched last evening.

Most impassioned was the address of John Mahuka, in which he advocated the passage of his resolution. Taking the history of the Hawaiian people he traced the growth of civilization and Christianity from the time of Kaahumanu, the great, down to modern times, and told of the faith of the Hawaiians, but noted that there was not enough belief in the power of prayer. He told how prayer was able to accomplish wonders, though he did not cite the recent events in the Middle West, when rain fell after the people had devoted their time to supplications, and said the time had come when the people should unite and plead for relief from the pilikia which was oppressing them. He thought there was no doubt that the result would be the removal of the Governor, and since there had been continuous difficulties, there should be no recommendation for his successor until there had been earnest supplication for guidance. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas many causes have obstructed the progress of the efforts made for the general welfare of the people of Hawaii, therefore,

We, the members of the Executive Board of the Independent Home Rule Party, do sincerely believe, that the covenant made between the Chiefs and People that Jehovah is the only true God, and that there is no other, and that the high chiefs Kaahumanu does "testify to the same agreement."

Therefore, let us appeal to Almighty God, "that agreement was not correct." That, Queen Liliuokalani should repent, should pray and fast on behalf of the mistake of the chiefs who made said covenant, that Jehovah is the only God, and no other, therefore.

Be it resolved, That the President and Leader of the People, the Executive Committee and the People, repent and unite in prayer. This is the only course for the chiefs of the people to do, in the Spirit of Truth.

That three consecutive Sabbaths shall be kept for the purpose of prayer.

The meeting should have been one of the executive committee of the party, but owing to the absence of so many members, when Senator Kalanokalanui called the gathering to order he said that it would have to be a meeting of the party in general. There were something more than twenty-five men in the room, and Palau was made chairman and J. S. Keilua secretary. As soon as Mahuka's resolution had been read, S. Mahuka of Waima began its discussion. He said that owing to the fact that the Hawaiian people were always a praying people he thought that there had been no lack in that line, and that he was of opinion that the thing to do was to lay the resolution on the table, and go to work.



**B**EWARE all ye with incomes. Your finish draweth near— Unless you straightway curb your taste For hack-riding and beer; Magoon has got his eye on you; And day and night doth plan To save you from your thriftless selves— Most philanthropic man.

Then hush, lie low, Here comes the guardian man; He's organized a spendthrift trust— You figure in his plan; So swear off beer, And never ride in hacks, Or else Magoon will spot you soon And down you in your tracks.

**M**AGOON is always wide awake For subjects for his trust, He dearly loves the thriftless ones— He also loves their dust; To put temptation from their path, Most nobly he doth seek, To guard their filthy lucre which A curse on them would break.

Then hark a care, Here comes the philanthropist— He's got a nose for rentals, Which perchance you have missed; So sign the pledge, And walk discreetly 'round, And then you'll never fear Magoon Nor grace the spendthrift 'round.

**M**AGOON is sleek and glossy, And worth his weight in gold— Small token of the gratitude Of spendthrifts young and old; Heroic is his sacrifice, But happier far the lot— According to the guardian— Of those whose wealth he's got.

Then never spend A dollar of your own, Unless you want to add a bag Of gold to Magoon's throne; For if you do, To wealth you'll bid good-bye, And be allowed four plunks per week For lemonade and pie. H. M. AYRES.

What was needed most, in his opinion, was to unite the people so that there could be some effective work done.

The author of the resolution then took the floor and made a long and earnest address in favor of its passage. There was a general discussion during which Chairman Palau said it would be better to lay the matter over until there could be a full meeting, and Mahuka thought there should be a special meeting on Sunday or Monday for the consideration of the matter. Other speakers said that if the executive committee would not meet and carry through its business the members should be discharged. It was only after a great deal of discussion that the matter was laid over.

When some of the men present then asked what was before the meeting Chairman Palau said that there should be consideration of the matter of a successor to the Governor. He said it was common report that there was to be a vacancy and that there ought to be a man chosen for the party's candidate for the place. He said that Cooper was the Republican candidate, Prince David the Democratic candidate and the Home Rulers were without a man. There seemed to be no disposition to take up the matter at once, and Mahuka's motion that the resolution of the Legislature, which was taken to San Francisco by Representative Beckley,

asking that the place of the Governor be declared vacant, be considered by the meeting. This was agreed to and after some discussion the resolution was referred to the executive committee as the basis for a final report.

Senator Kalanokalanui then took the floor and the attack upon the Governor began. He said that it was a matter of common report among the people that the Governor was not in his right mind and that there would have to be a successor appointed. The Governor, he said, was now in the mountains, eating grass, and that if the rumors were true there should be instant attention given to the naming of his successor. It was not all a matter of prayer, he said, for faith without works was dead, and so the people must give their time to the carrying on of a struggle to have the right man put in the place. He wanted the people to be united in their action on this as on all other matters, and said they should think of the most available man for the Governorship.

John Bush then took up the feature of the speech of the Senator and said that from the general reports the Governor was in the mountains eating the grass of the field like Nebuchadnezzar. In the past he said Dole had treated the people badly and now the punishment of Heaven had fallen upon him, just as it had once fallen upon another

high official. He said the Governor was a fit subject for consideration by a court. He referred to the work of the Legislature, saying that little had been done, and attributed this in part to the people here should justify that interest. He said if there was now a young man who had been educated in an agricultural college, such as that of the lack of a good leader, with which he thought there could have been much good work done. He said that the Hawaiians had chosen Wilcox for their candidate for the Governorship, and that what should be done now was to unite for the fight.

Wilcox was called out and devoted some time to a general talk. He said that there should be a close drawing of the lines, that the Home Rulers should be called together and that those members who had been false to the party trust in the last Legislature should be singled out and they should not be given any votes when another election comes off. There should be an end of quarrelling, he said, and the people should unite upon one point and win it. He referred to the need of education for the people, saying that though there had been prophecies that there never would be a Hawaiian boy at West Point there was one now and he would be a credit to the Territory. There was, he said, the best feeling at Washington for the Territory, and the

State of Iowa, that the Secretary of Agriculture would give him a place. He advised that the young men should take the civil service examinations and fit themselves for any place under the Government.

As to the Governorship he said that it was idle for the people to talk of a Democratic candidate for the place, for as the Republican party was in power there would be none but a Republican or a man who would represent the whole people, put in the place. The meeting adjourned to convene in one week at the same place.

Before the meeting there was an informal conference and during this the names of many men who have been mentioned for the place were spoken of as possibilities. The list is a long one. It was said that Harold M. Sewall was still seeking the appointment, and that he was in the race unless there should be some chance that he might be sure of a Senatorship from Maine, which is not in sight. Others whose names have been mentioned and who were named by some of the Independents were: H. P. Baldwin, H. E. Cooper, S. M. Damon, Cecil Brown, T. McCants Stewart, A. S. Humphreys, W. G. Irwin, John F. Colburn, F. M. Hatch, W. H. Hoogs, G. W. Macfarlane, James H. Boyd and Judge Gilbert F. Little of Hilo, who is the candidate of the Olan Squatters' Association.

## IS A BIG ENTERPRISE

### "The Oriental Life Insurance Co." Formed.

### WILL OPERATE HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Hawaiian Capital and Men Interested in Company Which Will Have Wide Field.

A LIFE insurance company which shall operate in three countries is the latest product of Hawaiian capital and brains. Yesterday application was made to Treasurer Wright for a charter for "The Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ltd.," with a capital of \$300,000. Nearly all of this amount has already been paid in, and it is the intention of the promoters of the new company to almost immediately increase their capital to half a million dollars. By the terms of the charter they are at liberty to add to the corporate capital until it reaches two million dollars, and the limit of their business is given in the application for a charter, at fifty million dollars.

The principal place of business is to be in Honolulu, but the field of operations of the Oriental Life Insurance Company is to be chiefly in China and San Francisco.

The project has been under way for some time, but has been delayed because of the absence of one of the principals in Europe. It was finally decided to begin operations on a smaller scale and increase the capital later, upon his return.

In its application for a charter the organizers ask the right "To hold, purchase, convey, lease, and otherwise acquire and dispose of such real or personal estate not exceeding in value, at one time, fifty million dollars. The purpose of the incorporation is the carrying on of the business of making insurance upon lives, and all and every insurance pertaining to life, and receiving and executing trusts, and making endowments, and granting, purchasing and disposing of annuities."

The life of the corporation is to be fifty years.

The present capital stock is divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The largest stockholders are: W. R. Castle Jr., \$10,000; H. V. Murray, \$10,000; Wong Chow, \$10,000; Yong Leong, \$10,000; C. Winam, \$20,000; W. W. Ahana, \$10,000; Eben Smith, \$20,000; J. P. McCoy, \$10,000; Wee Shing, \$10,000; Frank Halstead, \$3,000; Lian Shen Chow, \$3,500; Charles P. Grimwood, \$2,500; H. A. Heen, \$5,000; Chuck Hoy, \$4,000. The total paid-up stock is \$151,000.

## HUMAN BONES EXHUMED BY DOGS

### Sad Condition of One of the Government Burying Grounds.

Dr. Wood complains about the shameful neglect of the government cemetery next to his house. Not infrequently, he says, human bones are dug up by dogs, and a couple of years ago his own dog brought such subjects to him on to his lawn. The Doctor did not mind it so much himself, as he is used to such things, but he feared that callers at his house might be too sensitive to rightly appreciate their chances, while crossing his grass, to make anatomical studies.

"Occasionally," says the Doctor, "especially after rains, the ends of coffins protrude from the ground. It wouldn't surprise me much to find skeletons in the street. The state of the yard is a disgrace to the city, and to civilized society."

"Who is supposed to have charge of this cemetery?" he was asked. "The Board of Public Works," replied Dr. Wood.

### Largest Cargo of Lumber.

The steamer Thyra has sailed from Portland for Asia with the largest cargo of lumber ever shipped from the Coast in one vessel. It amounts to 1,000,000 feet. The record was formerly held by the steamer Guernsey, which left Portland in November, 1898, with a cargo of 1,000,000 feet of lumber. The Thyra was a light and one-half carrying capacity.

SEP 9 1901  
WITHSONIAN DEPOSIT



# STOCK YARDS BURNS

## Total Loss of the Building and Contents.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

**F**IRE which broke out at 1:45 o'clock this morning destroyed the Stockyards stables with their contents, the block of buildings under construction on the King street front, and a number of horses and carriages both in the stables proper and in the paddocks at the rear of the building. The loss it is said will reach \$75,000.

The fire broke out in the box stalls in the rear of the ground floor while there were some half-dozen men in the building. These were the night watchmen and one or two men who had come for their wagons to begin their morning's work of the delivery of bread. The first they knew of the fire was when the flames started to break out from a number of bales of hay which were stored in the boxes. The dry hay burned with a rush and there was little time for the saving of horses or carriages. A few of the animals which had been brought down ready to be put into the wagons, got out, but much of the stock was destroyed.

As soon as the fire had been detected there was an alarm turned in by a passing policeman and the engines responded with a rush. But before a single stream had been turned on the burning building the entire front was a mass of flames and the adjoining buildings were smoking. The greatest danger from the first was the Langdon Hotel, above the Wright carriage works, which had begun to smoke and blister when the wind shifted and carried the flames through the new buildings, with a roar. These were only frames and without windows and there was no obstacle to the fire, which spread to the end of the block with rapidity.

As soon as the fire was seen the Japanese and Chinese who live in the block Walkiki of the Stockyards buildings began to carry out their belongings and the lower end of Alapai street was filled with trunks and bundles. Volunteers went to the rear of the stables, where the long sheds contained about 180 horses, and endeavored to break down the heavy fences to release the animals, which were screaming with pain, the heat being sufficient to cause many of them to drop, and burn.

Some horsemen put the number of livery and boarding horses in the stables as high as 200. There were no race horses in the building and the night manager says the most valuable team was saved. Manager Rice could not be found while the fire was in progress. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth made an effort to locate him but failed.

A number of people were directed by policemen to the rear of the building to free a large number of horses confined in open paddocks. The majority of these were let loose and they ran up King street. The last of these to be freed were in a paddock which was burning on three sides. The unfortunate animals huddled together on the clear side but before the fences and gates could be broken down their flesh was peeling off their sides and legs. Several horses were caught near the main building and some were said by the police to have been electrocuted by wires of the Electric Light Company. The telephone company cut the King street division of wires so that communication Walkikiwards was impossible. The cable was not injured to any extent.

The Triangle Store caught fire several times but was saved from the fire. W. S. Withers, the president is now in the East. Charles Rice the manager succeeded T. B. Richards a short time since. It is said that William Rice of Kauai is one of the heavy stockholders. The Porter Furniture Company, which was to have moved into the new building shortly lost nothing as the recent receipt of furniture on the bark Diamond Head had not yet been stored there.

There were several persons who moved from the houses on the mauka side of the street. One was a sick person who was carried over to the Kawahana Seminary, when there was fear of the fire spreading. One woman spectator fainted and had to be carried away.

Last Friday there was a small blaze in the new portion of the Stock Yards structure. It is now supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion but at the time there was some talk of a disgruntled employee and a probability of incendiarism.

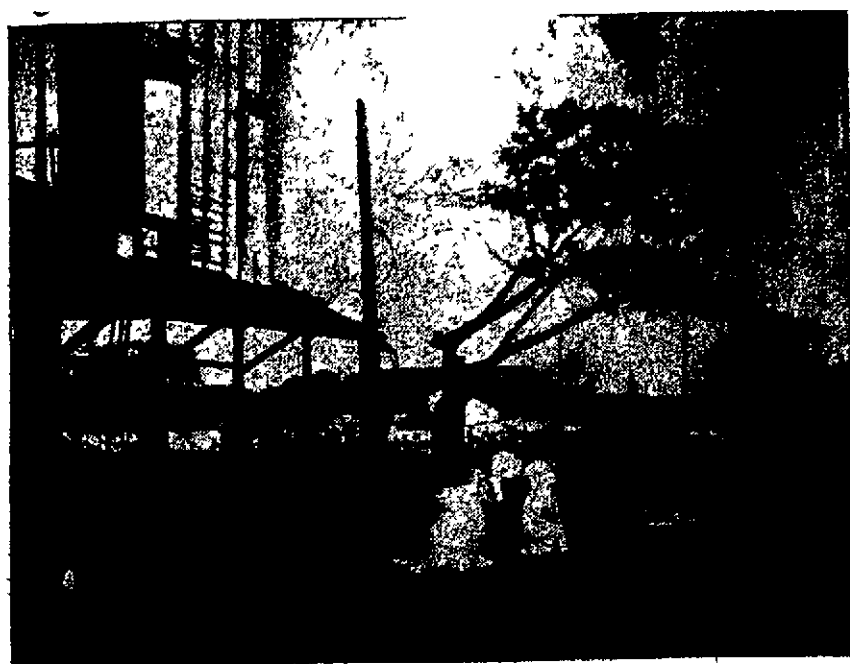
The loss by fire is divided thus: On old building and sheds \$25,000; on contents, including horses and carriages \$50,000; on new buildings \$20,000. These had not been taken over by the Stock Yards Company, and it is said that the loss will fall upon Contractor Smith. The loss is said to be only partially covered by insurance.

### SHE WOULD HAVE HER WAY

(A Lesson for some men in Trade.) Should one yield to the wishes of the wife or the wife to the wishes of the husband? It depends. There is no rule to go by. Differing in opinion as to which was right on a certain point Mrs. Tolan and a chemist of her city had a debate. It ended in a victory for the lady—as was just and proper.

The time was the early part of 1894. She had been ill for a considerable period and wanted help as the hart panti-

# FURTHER DETAILS OF THE COSTLY FIRE WHICH DESTROYED THE STOCKYARDS



AMONG THE RUINS.

(Photo by Davey.)



ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

(Photo by Davey.)

**T**WO BUILDINGS, as many cottages, a score of vehicles and eighty horses and a large amount of feed, harness and tools sums up the losses by the burning of the Stockyards stables early yesterday morning. The money value of the property is placed at a figure which will be close to \$75,000, by conservative estimates, though the gross figure of Treasurer Ward is \$100,000. The insurance upon the buildings and contents, carried by the company, amounts to \$35,000. Much of the loss falls upon private parties, whose horses and carriages, drays and harness were in the burned building.

All day yesterday a crowd gathered about the scene of the destructive fire, while upon the still smoldering ruins there were poured several streams of water. Heaps dotted the wreck, marking the death-spot of some animal which had not been released from its flame-swept prison. In nearby stables were other dumb sufferers by the fire, under treatment which may lead to recovery from the severe burns, while fresh carcasses in the lots behind the ashes showed that many of the horses, badly injured in the blaze, some blinded by it had been put out of misery by the veterinarian. The horses destroyed would have an average value of \$150 and few of their private owners carried any insurance upon their property.

The loss of the corporation while complete as far as the property of an inflammable nature goes, will be reduced by the added value of the real property, and this with the accounts and the insurance is expected to cover all the damage. The safes of the concern were opened yesterday and everything of value was found intact. The books were removed to the temporary office which has been opened in the Wright block and the task of straightening out the complications was taken up. There was \$1,000 in cash in the safe that amount having been collected after banking hours on Tuesday. The value of the feed, harness and tools which were the property of the company will be found at once and a statement made to the meeting of the board of directors today. The loss upon the building under construction will be almost complete as it had not been turned over by the contractor.

That no lives were lost in the fire is due to the coolness of Joe Silva, the night watchman. When the fire broke out he worked hard to save the stock and then remembering that his own family and that of Manuel another Portuguese employee of the stables were asleep in two cottages at the side of the main building he saved all at the risk of his own life.

Silva did all that was possible to save the frantic horses in his charge working with might and main so long as it was possible to remain in the stifling heat and the suffocating smoke of the burning building. He was busy everywhere cutting halters and hauling carriages.

He stayed at his post faithfully and only once did he leave it. This was when he remembered his wife and children. They were sleeping in a cottage adjoining the stables and were aroused only when the cottage was in flames and full of stifling smoke. Silva rushed in and carried his suffocating

wife out of the cottage and returned into the flames several times, each time to rescue one of his six children. When his family had been rescued, Silva aroused the family of Manuel, who were sleeping under the burning roof of an adjoining cottage on the Stock Yards grounds, by throwing stones through the window and shouting. But for the coolness and bravery of Silva several lives would surely have been lost. After seeing to the safety of the human lives endangered, the Portuguese rushed back into the stables and did what was possible for the crazed and shrieking animals.

A mounted patrolman, George Kase, was among the first arrivals at the scene of the conflagration, and did splendid work in the rescue of the horses. He first cut loose a horse attached to Love's bakery wagon, hitched near the entrance of the building, then ran around to the rear, attracted by the cries of the suffering animals. He attempted to get into the stables proper but the heat prevented this. While he hesitated he was joined by Silva, the watchman, and the two men went into the auxiliary stables, the walls of which the flames were beginning to burn.

They kicked out the boards of the rear wall and drove the horses out into the marsh. These are the horses that wandered away, there being no enclosure. The two men then went into the second stable, which was a mass of flame, and led out several horses, one by one, to the corral adjoining, passing directly under the flames. They continued this work until it was impossible to enter the stables, and the suffering animals, practically struggling in their stalls, had to be abandoned to the heat and the suffocating clouds of smoke. It is believed that most of the horses were destroyed by suffocation rather than by fire.

As to the horses lost, men who have been every day about the stables, estimate that eighty were destroyed, and that nearly that number escaped. It is still impossible to know exactly how many are still alive, as many of the animals ran out of the corral and strayed away. Several horses that are known to have left the stables, have not yet been found, though search is being made for them. Several of the animals were severely burned, and three had to be shot yesterday. A number of others are under the care of Dr. Shaw for treatment. Among the horses saved were F. H. Louck's Mesquite and Nettie H. both well known racers.

The losers of private property, so far as known, are Pacific Hardware Company, two horses and two drays, J. F. Morgan, two horses and three wagons, Bergstrom Music Company, horse and delivery wagon, L. de L. Ward, C. A. Rice, C. G. Ballentine, P. Grimwood and Dr. E. C. Waterhouse each a horse and carriage.

Last week five hackmen of the No. 191 stand took their hacks and horses from the Stock Yards Stables and put them in the new stables on Hotel street, opposite the hotel. Thus they escaped the fate that met the hacks and horses of eighteen other hackmen, among whom are the following: Spencer, Frank Lillis, Hugh Rooney, Tom Corey, Joe Clark, Pierce and several Chinese and Japanese. There were twenty-two hacks in all at the stables, but four had not been put up when the fire started. Their loss is total.

It is very probable that the fire was of incendiary origin though the thorough work of the flames left no traces, the complete destruction of the place removing any clue that might have verified the supposition. Last week there was a small fire in the building under construction, which was thought to have a peculiar origin to say the least. A pair of overalls saturated

with oil and paint, were found stuffed underneath the flooring of the new building, evidently having been put there for the purpose of kindling a fire.

Many persons incline to the theory that the fire was set at the instigation of the two Chinese stable hands who were recently discharged by the company, or of their Oriental friends, who were highly incensed at the action of the company in sending the two Celestials away.

Another possible explanation is offered in the information of W. E. Lee, a South American workman for the Palolo Land Company, who says that on his way to his work at 5:30 o'clock on last Friday morning he saw two Porto Rican vagrants emerging from the alleyway leading from the Stock Yard Stables, and that on the following morning at the same hour, he saw the same two men at the same place. It is presumed that the two vagrants were using the hay compartments of the stables as a lodging place.

Mr. Lee says it is the habit of Porto Ricans to smoke incessantly and oftentimes they go to sleep smoking cigarettes. He claims that he warned Manager Rice against the two vagrants, foreseeing the danger of fire. He has not seen the two men since, on his morning trips out King street, and does not know whether they continued sleeping in the hay or not. It is possible that they may have slept in the stables Tuesday night, and that the fire was due to their carelessness in smoking. It is also possible that, if this is so, they may have burned to death in the building.

The new building which was to have been occupied by the company within a week or ten days, was only partially completed, the Mainland strikes having delayed the shipment of windows and doors. It cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and was being erected under the direction of Beardslee and Page, the architects, by Contractor Smith. The harness shop of the Stock Yards Company was situated in a portion of the building, and a portion of the second story was also occupied. Other portions of it had been rented to different persons.

The big fire-proof safe was opened yesterday afternoon. It took two men over a half hour to open the outer doors with a sledge hammer. The outer parts of the safe were warped and twisted, having been heated to a white heat. The outside walls were still hot at noon time, and it was 3 o'clock before the safe could be handled. When it was opened it was found that the inner compartments had not even been blistered. Another smaller safe was also in the fire. It was only a skeleton safe, and was destroyed completely. It contained nothing of value.

Fire Chief Charles H. Thurston was seen last night in regard to the Stock Yards fire, and he expressed his thorough satisfaction with the work of the fire department.

We made a quick turnout, said he, and there was not a single thing that went wrong. The only trouble was that we did not receive the alarm until the fire had a good start. As soon as the alarm was turned in we were all out and on our way to the fire. Engines No. 1 and No. 2 started at the same time, and took the hydrants at King and Alapai streets and in front of the Castle Home on King street. Later the chemical engine arrived, and engine No. 3 came in from Walkiki taking up positions further up on King street. All four engines were working for a time but as soon as we got the fire under control all but No. 2 went back. We played the hose upon the ruins and stayed on the ground with engine No. 2 until 7:30 this morning, to see that everything was all right.

## A FAT PURSE FOR FIREMEN

Lewers & Cooke Give Them Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

At a meeting of the directors of the Lewers & Cooke Co. Ltd., held Tuesday evening, resolutions were framed and adopted recognizing the excellent services of the Fire Department at the Hall building fire, and expressing gratitude and appreciation for the work of Chief Thurston and his men.

Embodied in the resolutions however was a more substantial recognition of the services of the Fire Department and in accordance with the resolution a check for \$250 was forwarded to Chief Thurston to be divided among the firemen who worked so valiantly.

The check was received by the Chief yesterday morning and a vote of thanks was sent Lewers & Cooke by the firemen, thirty-four in number, among

whom the money was divided. Each fireman received over \$7, and aside from the pleasure each felt in having his work thus appreciated the money was a substantial item to men whose incomes are not too princely.

Later on, towards morning, we moved down to the Artesian well on Huihale Lane and drew on the water there. Everything went nicely, and each fireman worked valiantly and well. Better work could not have been done under the circumstances, and I wish to express my thorough satisfaction with the services of all the men, and of the entire fire department.

Mr. Thurston, in discussing the difficulties met with, referred to the interference of the electric wires and the danger of electrocution to the firemen and to the crowds that always assemble at a fire.

"The current should be turned off by the company the moment the alarm is turned in," said he. "The danger of live wires impedes progress with the work, and greatly increases the danger to life. The electric company did better last night than at the Hall fire, however, and as soon as they realize how important a thing it is that the current should be promptly turned off, I think they will attend to the matter more seriously. At the Hall fire the numerous live wires were a constant menace to life, and the narrowness of the streets gave us very little room to work. Owing to the breadth of the street in front of the Stock Yards last night the danger of wires was not so great, and the current was turned off more quickly. The telephone company did excellently, and deserve credit for prompt action in the cutting of their wires."

Mr. A. McCandless, of the electric company, was also seen on the subject of live wires at fires. "There is but little danger from electric wires," said he. "The current over these wires is only 110 volts, which would not hurt anyone should they receive the full shock. This is a mistaken idea that these live wires are a menace to life. Should a man receive the entire 110 volts shock it would not seriously injure him, although it might be sufficient to knock him down."

Superintendent Brown, of the water works said yesterday that there was no shortage of the water supply because of the fire, as the scene being so close to the Beretania street pumping station, all the water was taken direct from the mains the stream from the reservoir being turned off so that the supply there might not be drained.

All day yesterday there were seven drays and thirty men engaged in hauling away the carcasses from the scene. In all, forty bodies were taken to the water front where they were hauled out to sea by the government tug. All of the carcasses were taken beyond the reef.

The Honolulu Stock Yards Company was incorporated for \$100,000, in 1899, and business was started shortly after incorporation. The company carried on a very large business having a complete carriage repairing shop, paint shop, horseshoeing department and harness shop. It is stated by those prospective condition, and that a dividend was just about to be declared on the capital stock, most of which had been subscribed for, the dividend to have been paid on September 1.

The complete list of insurance risks is as follows: Royal Insurance Company, \$5,300; German American Insurance Company, \$5,000; Union Assurance Society, \$5,000; Commercial Union Assurance Company, \$2,500; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$2,000; Imperial Insurance Company, \$2,000; Greenwich Insurance Company of New York, \$2,000; Caledonian Insurance Company, \$2,000; Northern Assurance Company, \$2,000; German Alliance Assurance Company, \$2,000; Niagara Fire Insurance Company, \$2,000; Norwich Union, \$1,000; Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, \$700. Total, \$35,000.

On the nautical day ending at noon on Tuesday twenty-four hours and fifty minutes long, the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, in yesterday from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, made the unprecedented run of 601 knots says the New York Sun of July 29. Her average hourly speed for the day was 24.19, and at times she attained a speed of about twenty-five knots. Captain Albers said the great ship had not reached the limit of her ability. He confidently predicts that she will make even a greater day's run when the weather is just right and the sea smooth. To reel off 601 knots the furnaces of the great ship chafed up nearly a ton of coal for every knot.

Government coal is being piled on the new made land filled in by the harbor dredger.

## Weak Children

### A Sickly Child Made Strong.

We know you will be greatly interested in this testimonial. It tells you how you can make your sickly child robust and hearty.

Mrs. A. Lawrence, of Bowden, South Australia, sends us this picture of her child, with the following letter:



"My child, now four years old, was always delicate, and medicine did him no good. A friend told me to try

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I did so, and you would have been astonished to notice the prompt change. All my friends say it was simply wonderful. Only four bottles made my weak and sickly child strong and healthy. I want to urge all mothers who have delicate children to try this tonic."

Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can buy. They cure constipation, biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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**POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.**—Cures Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, And Colds. **POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.**—Unequalled. **POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.**—For Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Night Cough, And All Pulmonary Disorders. **POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.**—The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 7 years' standing. It strengthens the voice and cures Hoarseness.

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In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and established Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c. Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

**WARNING.**—When purchasing Powell's Balsam of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Wolf and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

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A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

## APPEALS TO WASHINGTON

Chuck Sen and Chew Yuen, the two Chinese merchants who were refused permission to land in Honolulu from the Mariposa by Collector Stackpole Friday were yesterday allowed to come ashore pending an appeal to Washington after Attorney Fleming had spent the great part of the morning in finding suitable quarters for their detention.

The attorneys for the Chinese have appeared from the decision of Collector Stackpole to the Secretary of the Treasury and the two defendants will be kept under surveillance by the customs officers as they have been heard from.

The appeal is made from Judge Lewis' decision which is direct to the Treasury Department which only has jurisdiction over preference in immigration cases. The appeal has not been sent to Washington but will be forwarded on the next steamer. It is to be based on the ground that the action of the collector was not in accordance with any law or act of Congress.

## Monster Tuna, or Ahl, Caught.

A monster Catalpa tuna, or ahl, as is known to the Hawaiians, was captured yesterday afternoon by Japanese fishermen in deep-sea water beyond the channel. The fish weighed in the neighborhood of 125 pounds and is the largest of the species ever brought ashore to the fishmarket. The Japanese caught the big fellow with a hook and afterwards speared it in order to get it into their boat. The ahl was on exhibition yesterday afternoon and attracted considerable attention. The dealers offered it for sale for \$10.

Th defendants are both wealthy. Chuck Sen was coming here to take the position of manager of the Wung Wo Chan Co. and that company is interesting itself in fighting the case. Both merchants have been domiciled in a cottage on Kukui street where they are under the surveillance of the customs officers. One of the conditions under which they are allowed to land and remain here during the interval of thirty or forty days which must necessarily elapse before a reply can be obtained from Washington is that they are to pay all the expenses and the cost of remaining in custody.

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## TWO MORE GO FREE Life Prisoners to Be Turned Loose.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Two life-sentence prisoners, one a rapist, the other a murderer, are the latest beneficiaries under Judge Gear's jail-delivery order.

George Wade, who pleaded guilty to the murder of George Gillespie, was released yesterday upon application for a writ of habeas corpus, and Ah Quong, a Chinese rapist, will very likely be given his liberty today unless, in the meantime, the Supreme Court issues a restraining order, in the form of a ruling upon the appeal.

Wade's application for release was on the ground that he had never been indicted by a grand jury, and Judge Gear after reading the petition remarked that there seemed to be no dispute as to the facts. He said that under his former ruling as to the unconstitutionality of convictions he would order the release of the prisoner. Attorney General Dole gave notice of intention to appeal.

"The court knows of no such proceeding," remarked Judge Gear, "though it may hear of it in a few days."

Wade was re-arrested upon leaving the court house. His crime was committed in the early part of 1899. He was employed upon the steamer Australia as chief cook, and while the vessel was about a mile from port he became involved in an altercation with the steward, George Gillespie, over the division of proceeds from the sale of opium, so it is alleged. He drew a revolver and shot Gillespie dead, and the officers of the boat finally accomplished his capture after shooting the desperate prisoner in the head. Chester Doyle, who had been aboard the boat in a search for a prisoner, was one of the witnesses to the shooting. There was no doubt as to the guilt of the man, and he pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree before Judge Stanley, who sentenced him to life imprisonment.

Ah Quong, the Chinese rapist, will be produced in court this morning, on a writ issued by Judge Gear yesterday, upon application of Attorney F. M. Brooks. The crime of this man was a particularly heinous one. It was committed on Hawaii, and he was sentenced from Hilo a year and a half ago, for life. Mr. Brooks has not as yet outlined the ground for his presentation of the case, but it will be in accordance with the previous rulings of Judge Gear.

### THE KING ESTATE IN COURT.

During the noon session Judge Gear heard the application of the widow of the late James King for an increase in the monthly allowance to her children. She is now getting but six dollars each, or thirty dollars for the support of all five minors. Mrs. King was put on the stand and testified that she had been spending from \$100 to \$150 per month out of her own income for their proper maintenance, and she thought the lands should be leased so as to bring in a larger income. She said that she had asked the guardian for an increase, but he had told her it could not be raised, as the court had ordered that but thirty dollars a month could be paid to her. She also testified that she had been ill and unable to bear the extra expenses of her children's support. She admitted that the income would not allow an increase of \$150 per month, but did not agree with the statement of the court that he would not allow the principal to be molested. She said that the estate did her children no good, she wanted the children to have an education; lots of men started life without an estate. She further argued that if the boys had an education they would have no need of the estate when they became of age.

Will E. Fisher testified to the value of the real estate in question, and then Mr. Lightfoot was put on the stand. Mr. Magoon is attorney for Mr. Lightfoot, and his advice came near getting the latter into trouble with the court. Mr. Lightfoot, it appeared from his own testimony, had been receiving the share of the absent heir, James King, who is of age, and re-investing it with the funds of the other children. King when last heard from, was in South Africa and had received no share of his father's estate. The court questioned the witness as to his action in re-investing the money of the absent heir, for the benefit of the minors and said that he had no right to do this. Mr. Magoon replied for him that he did have as much right to do this as anyone, and that the court had no authority over the fund, as the administrator had been discharged. The court replied that he did have jurisdiction over the funds of the absent heir, and would order the money paid into court. It then developed that Mrs. King had never been discharged as administrator, and the money was ordered paid to her, to be held subject to the order of the absent heir if found. It was shown that the estate is worth \$14,000. The hearing of the case will be resumed this afternoon.

### MR. DAVIS COMPLAINS

Attorney G. A. Davis complained to the court yesterday that he had not been given an opportunity to present a case at this term, because of the disqualification of Judge Gear to act upon cases in which he had been interested as a member of the law firm of Gear & Davis. He had one case, he said, Wm. Pakkai vs. T. R. Looma, in which the court was not disqualified and he

## ALFRED STEAD ON HAWAII AND THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

ONE of the English newspapers contain an interesting essay by Alfred Stead, son of William Stead, based upon his observations in Hawaii a few months ago. It is as follows:

The civilization of the white man is not always a boon to the savage; it means, sooner or later, his doom. The red men are nearly gone, the aborigines of Australia are passing, and the Hawaiian race is rapidly melting away before the sunlight of civilized enterprise. In 1853 there were 71,019 Hawaiians in the islands still, even though foreigners had already begun introducing civilization. In 1872 the native population had dwindled to 49,044, to which must be added 1,487 part Hawaiians—children of a Hawaiian mother and a foreign husband.

The next twelve years saw a further drop to 40,144, and an increase of part Hawaiians to 4,210, while in 1890 there were only 34,436 Hawaiians and 6,186 part Hawaiians. Six years later the population numbered 31,019, and the mixed population 8,485. The latest census brings to light the fact that not only has the pure native population continued to diminish, but the part Hawaiian numbers have decreased from 8,485 to 7,835. The Hawaiian population is now actually only one-fifth the number of the Japanese immigrant; there have been 29,834 over 61,000 Japanese. In fifty years there will be scarcely any Hawaiians left to inhabit the Hawaiian Islands.

### NEW AMERICA.

One of the first sights which greets the eye of the visitor in Honolulu is the spectacle of native boys swimming near the steamer, anxious to dive for coins. This sight gives a pleasurable thrill of delight, since it looks quite natural and unspoiled by civilization. Every body knows that the Hawaiians love the water, and are able to swim before they can walk. But, alas, the illusion of pristine naturalness is soon dispelled by cries from the boys of "Right here! right here!" and a closer inspection shows that outraged civilization has insisted upon clothing the young savages in bathing suits. It is well, perhaps, that the awakening should come so early in the day—the fact could not be disguised as soon as the visitor lands. Honolulu is a typical American town, with American houses and stores, though possibly with more trees in the gardens than in America—and as it is with Honolulu, so it is in varying degree with the other towns in the islands.

The old customs and habits of the Hawaiians are dying out faster than the race itself. It is very unusual to find a real Hawaiian grass house on the island of Kahoolawe, though there are a fair number on the larger islands as yet. The grass houses are being replaced by wooden frame houses of orthodox shape and construction. The change is certainly not artistic, nor is it very much more comfortable or suitable to the climate. However, the grass hut has passed so completely, that there is to be a specimen erected in the Bishop Museum in Honolulu to enable people to learn what the old houses looked like.

### NATIVE GENEROSITY DIES HARD.

Two features of old Hawaii will probably remain until the end. One is the native generosity to absolute strangers—a generosity which has been consistently abused by foreigners since the earliest times. A Hawaiian gives away land, food, or any possession most readily, and given the land in question to some friend of his absolutely. The two leading rich Hawaiians—Prince David and the Hon. Sam Parker—have both given away endless amounts of valuable possessions almost indiscriminately. Another distinctive feature of Hawaii is the dress of the women, introduced by the missionaries as a tribute to Western ideas. This dress is simply a "Mother Hubbard," flowing freely from shoulder to feet and unconfined to the waist. These long "Mother Hubbards" are to be seen in all colors, and are worn even by the rich Hawaiian ladies. The costume is undoubtedly suitable to the climate, and in the summer months the women go bathing in them, allowing their wet garments to dry in the sun's rays after the bath. The Japanese women of Hawaii often adopt the "Mother Hubbard" and present most ungainly and weird objects—their figures not being built for long, flowing gowns.

The old riding habit has almost disappeared, and now the appearance of a rider clad in gay garment at once attracts a crowd. The Hawaiian women all ride astride on a man's saddle—a course rendered necessary by the dangerous mountain roads to be traversed. The phrase used to describe it is ride

asked that it be set for hearing Saturday, to the jury. The request was granted. Mr. Davis said that his practice had been hung up but his expenses were running along just the same.

### GRAND JURY REPORTS.

The grand jury was called in and discharged yesterday morning. A dozen or more indictments were returned, but none were made public. Four bench warrants were issued for the arrest of men not in custody. Judge Gear thanked the jury and then discharged it. The prisoners will be arraigned this morning.

### HARRISON VS. MAGOON.

The case of Harrison vs. Magoon was on trial yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff was on the stand in his own behalf during the entire proceeding yesterday, and let many interesting sidelights upon the methods of the Hagye Cure Company. He testified to the sale of sheep in New Zealand to his partner (Harrison) for £500. He understood that he was to get credit from the Hagye people for the £2,000 obtained from Abies for the sheep. On cross-examination as to the Hagye cure, witness testified that it was no good.

"Why did you think that?" asked Mr. McClanahan.

"I was told they used 'dope.' A man who had taken the Keeley cure, said all of these kind of companies 'dope' their patients."

"Did you believe that?"

"Yes; I thought the whole thing was a humbug."

"And then did you try to humbug the people with the cure?"

"Yes, I tried to, to the best of my ability. I felt that I had to, under my contract—that I had to give the thing a trial before I could recover my £2,000."

The hearing will be resumed today.

### COURT NOTES.

Samuel E. Woolley, administrator of

wrapped round the waist of the rider, and then around the legs, the long ends streaming out behind and almost covering the horse when in rapid motion. As the custom used to be to dash at full speed through the town, it was a very gay sight when several of these riders galloped by together in the brilliant sunshine. Now, alas! there are no more such riding habits to be seen, and every year there are fewer such riders.

### LEI WREATHS AND SHAMS.

Even the leis which are sold at several of the street corners in Honolulu are in danger of extinction. These lei wreaths are formed of strings of flowers on grasses, and are hung round the neck or hat of the purchaser. In old times on festive occasions the Hawaiians used to appear almost covered in the wreaths of varied colors. Now when friends are departing it is customary to send lei wreaths with aloha or good-bye wishes. But even these charming flower wreaths, costing only some 5 cents each, are likely soon to be unobtainable, owing to the substitutes introduced. These cost less, and have the added advantage that they do not fade and need not be renewed. They are, however, poor substitutes for the sweet-scented beautiful lei wreaths of the real Hawaii. When the leis are gone, another link with the past will have been severed, and progressive civilization may rejoice at another conquest.

In the old times, luau or native feasts were held whenever an occasion of honor or rejoicing occurred, and they were distinguished by the quantity of food consumed and the absence of ill-effects upon the diners. This latter was principally because of the vegetable food in the feast. The luau was held in the open air or in a bathhouse, then the principal house in the place. The food was laid upon leaves spread on the ground. The guests, dressed in white, sat on the ground on the same level as the food, and ate for hours at a time. There was always a great display of the hand-made calabashes and dubs, while sucking pig, roasted whole in the ground, and poi made from the root of the taro plant were prominent among the edibles. Now, however, the luau feasts take place upon low tables several inches from the ground, and the beautiful old hand-made calabashes or bowls have given place to machine-turned, highly-varnished bowls of modern manufacture. The old calabashes had a beautiful soft polish, caused by soaking in oil and the rubbing necessary in constant cleaning after use.

### DEBASING CIVILIZATION.

Thus, one by one, old customs have passed from their old state, and are now rapidly descending the path to disappearance. The old native dance—the hula-hula—was condemned as not decent, although the old dances were perfect marvels of the dancer's art, and the undesirable elements of the dance were largely introduced by the imagination of the civilized moralists. So the dance was made an offense, and only takes place when a party is made up to bear the expenses of a special performance, which expenses include the one necessary for the infringement of the laws. The dance as now danced, doubtless, is far worse than in the olden days, when the hula girls kept time so wonderfully that, viewed from one end, a whole row seemed but as one figure going through the dance. It is very curious how civilization degrades the habits of savage races by contact, and then demands their suppression on moral grounds.

The Hawaiians do not work very hard or very systematically. In the old days, before the advent of missionaries and traders, all the Hawaiians lived comfortably without the need of working. Civilization brought to them the necessity of working for a living and seeing others occupy the lands which once were theirs. Japanese and Chinese and other alien races have come into the land, and do the better kinds of work, and the Hawaiian is left principally to fishing and boating, though even here the Chinese have intruded, and will soon drive out the poor Hawaiians.

It is sad to watch the passing of any race, and doubly so when the natives are such fine, well-made, generous, and good-natured souls. But the civilization of the white man is not kind to any of the colored races, and they go out one by one. With the end of the Hawaiians another picturesque race will have disappeared from this earth.

ALFRED STEAD.

the estate of Makanoa, has filed a report upon the sale of the property to Mrs. A. A. Montano for \$5,100, and thinks the land should be offered for sale again, as it should realize at least \$5,000.

Notice of appeal has been filed in the case of Sister Albertina vs. Kapilani Estate, Ltd.

Motion has been filed in the case of S. W. Kanakantui et al. vs. John Eboa et al. Injunction, asking that plaintiff be required to pay \$100 attorney fee incurred by defendant in defending the injunction.

Notice of appeal from the order of sale in the case of Deaky vs. Orpheum was filed yesterday.

### A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Kapaemahu, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose: told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes. If he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

A sale of \$12,000 worth of Oahu stock at \$100 per share, was made on "Change" yesterday.

## NEW SCALE FOR LABOR

### Plantation Men Fix a Rate of Wages.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

AS A RESULT of the joint meeting of members of the Planters' Association and managers of the various estates on the group, there exists a feeling among the latter which will lead to better results in the future than ever before. For many years there has been a desire on the part of the plantations to arrive at an agreement which would do away with the runners who have been able to get laborers away from the plantations. This is believed to have been done.

The sessions of the convention came to a close yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the business done being simply the correction of the minutes of the meetings and the reading of the resolutions passed yesterday. This resulted in few changes and the reports of the meeting will be communicated to the members of the association later. It is stated that while there was general discussion of the procuring of laborers that nothing was done which would amount to an agreement to prosecute a search for men in new fields. The managers submitted their case and gave reasons for the general search for laborers. There was also discussion of the rates of wages to be paid, each island having a different rate; to suggest, but while there was a general understanding, it did not reach a binding agreement, other than in the sense of each manager consenting to abide by it.

There was a suggestion of a plan to bind the plantations to an agreement to abide by the sense of the meeting, but this was not carried farther, owing to the fact that such a written agreement would be contrary to the laws of the United States. For this reason the agreement was left in the shape of a gentlemen's understanding. No forfeit was adopted and none will be given. It is understood that there was no discussion final as to the rates of wage for various classes of work, but that there will be a basic rate.

Upon the close of the meeting the managers of the plantations outside of the city took their departure for their homes, those who live on Hawaii going in the Kinau and the Kanai men in the Mail.

### Victor Rine an Invalid.

Lieutenant Victor Rine, the daring South Carolinian who achieved fame by riding a mule around Santiago during the war, when the country was infested with Spanish soldiers, and discovered Cervantes' fleet at anchor in the harbor, has been invalided home from the Asiatic station for treatment. He has been on the Asiatic station for more than a year, and is suffering from a fever contracted in Chinese waters.

### A CUSTOM IN DANGER.

"The Chinese," said the man who is always trying to unload black number information, "have a very curious custom of paying all their debts the first of the year."

"Well," answered the man who takes everything seriously, "I guess they will get over that habit when it comes to indemnities."

The Chinese crews of the Pacific Mail boats at San Francisco were not allowed to land to act as stevedores, by order of the Commissioner of Immigration. He stated it was a violation of the law. The particular instance was in the case of the Coptic's crew.

## Mills College CALIFORNIA.

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THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukui Mill, Hawaii.

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Kukui Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

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FRIDAY ..... AUGUST 23

The insurance companies have been pretty hard hit within the last fortnight.—Star.

They'll get the losses back from the rest of us, never fear.

Attacks on Judges Frear and Perry, made to even up the Humphreys score as far as possible, need no refutation. Both the Judges and the public consider the source.

If the law will permit the police to kill Belgian hares wherever found, they had better get to work promptly and inquire about the status of the animals as pets afterwards.

Some day our fishermen will go after the tuna as they do at Catalina Island, with rod and reel. There are plenty of the big fish off the Islands waiting to make sport. At present they are the prey of the pot-hunters, who catch them chiefly by accident.

The really little "Belgian" purposely misquotes the Advertiser's Belgian hare story and then proceeds to disprove the lies of its own invention. Evidently the task of dodging an expose of its twofold news-stand "circulation" has proved too much for the morals of the calf.

Bill White has dropped his senatorial toga for the time being and will dispense liquid fire at so much per glass. Bill moves from the senate to the bar rather differently from the ready-made lawyers of Judge Humphreys.—Star.

Oh we don't know. Bill practices at the bar on one side and the ready-made lawyers on the other. There isn't much difference.

Readers of an article in the San Francisco Bulletin, who have read others of the same tenor, attacking the administration of this Territory, will hardly need to be told that they emanate from the same correspondent. To quote the words of a man to substantiate his scandals printed elsewhere is a form of chicanery which must be expected when there is no legitimate excuse for the attack.

The police having found many Belgian hares in this city are confronted with the section of the law which permits the retention of such hares as pets. These pets breed other pets and so on ad infinitum. Owing to the dangerous concession made the time is not unlikely to come when rabbit pets will be as abundant here as rabbit pests are elsewhere. If anything can be done to prevent it, should be done speedily, for the danger is far more serious than that which followed the introduction of the mongoose.

From the first this journal has insisted that the major part of the fire claims would turn out to be fraudulent. In point of fact, apart from stocks of goods, the personal belongings consumed in the fire of January 20, 1900, were of but nominal value. The people who lived in the Chinatown shacks were absolutely poor and the best of what they had they escaped with, as photographs of the great King street exodus will show. What was left, with the exceptions noted, ought to have been dear in the market at \$25,000, or \$1,000 per acre of burned domiciles. If any one thinks the figures too low let him go into any Chinese, Japanese or Hawaiian shack in the suburbs and judge for himself as to the thrift of the inmates.

To diversify her industries in a profitable way for export, Hawaii must raise such things as she can sell without coming into competition with crops that are local to the market she seeks or which enter there at a low price. These Islands may grow rubber, a commodity that is all the time rising in price; vanilla beans, worth \$5 per pound plus; tobacco under canvas, which might equal the Manila product; cardamom seeds and half a dozen other peculiar exports of great commercial value. Here lies the Hawaiian opportunity. But so long as fruits and vegetables cannot be raised on Kauai or Maui and sold at a profit in the altitudinous market of Honolulu it is ridiculous to think of getting rich by sending them to the Coast.

The Independent, which has no petty instincts of envy to keep it from joining the Advertiser in an effort to rid these Islands of the Belgian hare, remarks:

We do not think that Judge Wilson's decision in the "rabbit case" was wrong. But it seems dangerous to the Territory that the Belgian hare, or rabbit should be turned loose here even if they are "pets." There can be no guarantee that the hare will remain in its cage. We have seen rabbits who could get through every kind of a fence and when out, and at liberty they decline to be rated as "pets" and claim to be the regular article.

Judge Wilson's decision was correct under the law as it stands. But the fact remains that hares and rabbits are kept for sale here and that they are not only distributed as pets but appear on the menu of local eating-houses. There can be no objection to the restaurant acquisitions, for the more of the rabbit tribe that are eaten the better for the plantations. But it is a very serious thing for Hawaii that the four-footed scourge of Australia should get lodgment here on any terms or under any circumstances.

## CRITICISM UNFOUNDED.

It would be well, in considering the status of the proposition for the issuance of bonds of the Territory under an act of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii, which was continued in force by the Organic Act, to note that some of the facts have not been stated in the criticisms of the course of the Executive.

The opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that the issuance of the bonds would depend upon further legislation, coincides with that of the Executive of the Territory. At no time was there an intention on the part of the officials, or a desire either, to issue the bonds except for a specific purpose. When the message of Acting Governor Cooper was sent on to Washington, asking if the bonds could issue, he recognized that further legislation should be had, for he at the same time asked the Legislature to pass a loan act, specifying the objects to which the proceeds of such bonds might be devoted. This was a direct recognition of the fact that there should be legislation before the bonds could be rightfully issued.

It is impossible to believe that any one would ask in sober earnestness that bonds which were provided for public works should be sold and the funds put into the general fund. This was not done; there was always a distinct understanding that legislation should be had, and the letter of the Secretary simply sets forth the fact that in the absence of such legislation or a reasonable certainty that it would be accomplished, the issue would not be proper. As the Governor and the Acting Governor realized this, and set it forth in the letter which was quoted in the recent dispatches, it seems rather beside the mark to see in this opinion a criticism of the local authorities. An obliquity of mental vision is necessary, and certainly the critics of the administration have given evidence of this peculiarity in the past, to a degree which will warrant almost any extravagance in the future.

## HOMESTEAD LEASES.

The disposition of the lands of the Territory is a matter which will for a long time to come engage the best attention of the men of affairs of the community. There have been many varieties of plans for the proper distribution of these lands offered in the past, and there will be as many in the future, but there seems to be none which will fit the conditions here as well as the old laws, which provide for homestead leases and purchase leases as well.

Now as never before the value of the homestead lease is apparent. The records show that since the framing of the present laws of the Territory there has been a constant demand for the homestead leases. This is taken by the officials of this office to mean that there will be even more of this class of leases sought in the future, as the people of the land see that they must take advantage of their opportunity unless they would see the chance pass from them. It will not be always that it will be possible to gain homes for the asking and a living on them. This will pass as the settlers are taking up the lands. With earnings of \$1,200 a year in addition to a home and the necessary fruits and vegetables, there should be more applicants for the lands than there are acres to be taken up.

The effect of the following of this policy upon the estates which are kept together by the sugar trade will be watched with interest. The plan of having the cane cultivated by a hut or by individual farmers has been experimented with in the past, and in some places with good results. What would be the effect of having the land owned in fee by the men who are to farm it is a question which may have a great effect upon the future of this industry. That there are difficulties in the way is apparent from the fact that there could be little chance for a party of settlers to go into the business of irrigation and pumping on as large a scale as the plantations do at this time. On other lands, where the rainfall is sufficient for the irrigation of the crop there may be different results expected, for where the plantation men will take care of the proper grinding of the cane there is no question that it may be raised by the individual profitably. The more, in so far as it provides for the home-making of the Hawaiian, is to be commended.

## ROYAL VISITORS.

The King of Siam would be an interesting guest for the United States, a country which has never, except on two occasions, entertained a reigning sovereign. Kalakaua was the first actual King of the great Republic ever seen and the democratic Dom Pedro was the second and last. Scions of royalty have often wandered among the Yankees. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, spent many years in New Jersey after the downfall of the first French empire. His young brother, Jerome, afterwards King of Westphalia, married Miss Patterson of Baltimore while visiting there. The Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philippe, was in American exile, and so was Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor of the French. Most notable of all our princely guests was the present King of Great Britain and Ireland, who was a visitor just before the Civil War. During the rebellion two of the Bourbon princes of France, one of them the pretender to the throne, served on the staff of General McClellan. A member of a sovereign family came again into the seventies, when the Grand Duke Alexis visited the Atlantic coast. There was a long wait after that, save for the presence of Kalakaua and Dom Pedro, which was terminated in 1882 by the coming of the Infanta Eulalia, aunt of the King of Spain. Since then the Count of Flanders, heir apparent to the Belgian throne, has been in the land and there are rumors that his father, the reigning sovereign, may follow.

Doubtless all sovereigns, particularly those of Europe, feel an intense personal curiosity about the United States.

which, in so short a time, has risen to the dignity of a first-class power and may, in fifty years more, "bestride this narrow world like a Colossus." The Kaiser, for instance, would like nothing better than to focus his penetrating mind upon the secrets of American progress. Doubtless the Czar would enjoy the sights and scenes of a republic which, since its earliest days, has been a friend of the Russian Empire. But there is a curious obstacle in the path. Reigning sovereigns cannot look towards the United States without the apprehension that, if they should visit it, their dignity might be affronted. There is no one of sufficient rank, as they say, to receive and entertain them. The President is a commoner; there are no houses of princely or ducal standing in which they could be entertained; they might have to be the guests of hotel-keepers. Kalakaua, once a postoffice clerk, cared nothing at the time of his first American tour, for regal state, and waved all difficult points of etiquette. Dom Pedro was a democrat on a throne. But rulers like King Edward, William II, Francis Joseph and Victor Emmanuel are punctilious to a degree which is almost incomprehensible to people who are accustomed to see the President of the United States on his democratic rounds, shaking hands with his fellow-countrymen and not afraid to eat or sleep in any honest man's home. Probably as things are most of the inquisitive sovereigns of Europe will confine their studies of the United States to "books" and "photographs."

As for Chulalongkorn II, King of Siam, he is more anxious to make friends than to stand on his dignity. He went to Europe, not long ago, and was coolly snubbed, especially by the French. He knows that his kingdom is a Naboth's vineyard, and he hopes to find some people who will stand between himself and them. So if he comes he will not be squeamish as to whom shall get between the wind and his nobility. Eastern potentates though he is, he will probably try while here to be one of the boys.

## LEPROSY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Two events of importance in the medical world of this year have been the congress held in London for the purpose of hearing reports upon the progress made in the study of consumption, and the report of the commission of surgeons appointed to study the prevalence of leprosy in the United States. The latter is of great importance to this community, inasmuch as there was danger, and it may not be passed, of an attempt to saddle all the lepers of the Nation upon the Molokai settlement.

From the findings of the commission there appears to be in the neighborhood of 1,000 cases of the dread disease in the United States, although after two years' effort there has been located only 277 cases absolutely. There were sent out 3,000 circulars to physicians and others who would know of the existence of cases, and of these only 2,000 elicited replies. From this number the cases were located. The New York Tribune, in a dispatch from Washington, says of the disease and its victims: "About one hundred are known to live in New Orleans, many of whom are well-to-do persons of good families. In Minnesota about twenty cases have been reported, the disease there being found mostly among the Scandinavians living in the rural districts. In New York seven cases have been reported, while in Chicago only three have been found so far. In San Francisco fifteen cases are known, twelve of which are confined in the pest-house. There are fifteen in North Dakota, and only two in South Dakota. In New Mexico there are at least a dozen, and Baltimore reports three cases. The remainder are scattered throughout the country. Owing to the fact that three-fourths of the circulars have brought no replies, especially from suspicious districts, the authorities estimate that only about one-fourth of the cases of leprosy have been reported. The commission will almost certainly recommend to Congress in its forthcoming preliminary report in December that national lazarettes be established in several parts of the country—one, perhaps, at New Orleans, one in New Mexico, and another in Minnesota or Montana. A generous appropriation will be asked, large enough to cover the erection of the isolated buildings, attractively equipped with every imaginable convenience for the comfort and pleasure of the sufferers. By this means it is hoped to overcome the general antipathy to isolation of the diseased, and thus remove the greatest obstacle in the way of preventing the disease from spreading. "Not the least interesting result accomplished by the investigation is the conviction of the experts that, notwithstanding the widespread distribution of leprosy patients in the United States and the increase in the last decade, there is little ground for alarm. They are assured that the disease is not so fatal or so readily transmitted by contagion, infection, or association as tuberculosis. It has also been shown that cases are not uncommon where leprosy is temporarily cured by a couple of years' treatment. Under ordinary conditions, such as exist in New York, for instance, in the opinion of the experts, there is at least a hundred times more danger of contracting consumption than there is of falling a victim to the contagiousness of leprosy."

The account of the meeting of the leaders of the Home Rule party printed elsewhere reads like the proceedings of a chimpanzee congress. Yet it is a faithful narrative of what happened. The utter incapacity of the Home Rulers to take a sensible or practical view of politics again had a specific illustration. As for the main object of the gathering, the naming of a successor of Governor Dole, it was worthy of men whose solicitude for the lady dog consumed more than one-half of the regular sessions of the Legislature, leaving serious questions of revenue untouched. The slightest rational inquiry would have told the Home Rulers that Governor Dole's imminent return to Honolulu in good health, mentally and physically, would make their proceeding a mere Simian impertinence. But rational inquiry is as much beyond them now as it was in legislative days.

United States Judge Dole will take a vacation next week until the October term of court.

## Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.  
It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering.  
It has been known to do so.  
Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure, and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

The Brooklyn Standard Union's Washington correspondent notes the progress of the movement to give Hawaii an American voting franchise. At present this is the only part of the Union where the ability to read and write a foreign language is named among the qualifications of suffrage. Such a law is alien to the American idea and was the means of giving Hawaii an anti-American Legislature. The leaders of the Republican party are beginning to see that expansion will be a failure in these parts unless the American plan of voting is adopted in its entirety. To set things go as they are is to foist the chaos of misrule here upon an administration which, with the act of annexing new lands, has always coupled the promise of good government. To enable this purpose to be carried out in Hawaii, the languages qualification of the suffrage should be confined to English.

The United States has shaped its policy in China so as to gain the confidence of the people and the Government and thus augment trade. Having succeeded fairly well in this effort it is not likely that it will spoli the effect by re-enacting, in all its odious entirety, the Geary exclusion act. The time when Denis Kearney and the other hoodlums of San Francisco could dictate the economic policy of the United States has passed. Business is now king and it clearly sees the necessity of getting in enough Chinese labor to perform the rough tasks which white men will not undertake. We believe that, when the Geary law comes up, a compromise will ensue to admit enough Chinese field and household labor, here and on the Mainland, to settle the graver perplexities of the labor issue.

Porto Ricans arriving here in poor health were starved and impoverished before they started. To accuse the local planters of responsibility is to assume that the latter went to an expense of \$128 per capita to bring the Porto Ricans here and then tried to kill them off. To go further and try to keep other Porto Ricans from bettering their condition on the ground that the planters maltreated the first lot, is to maliciously attack the vested interests of these Islands.

Kaula, whose phrase, "Kill the snake!" in last fall's campaign showed his aversion to the white man and not, as strangers might have supposed, to the worm of the still, is out with a plan to get a new Governor. As the present Governor is in office and likely to remain there until the end of his first term, Kaula will have his labor for his pains. Even if Mr. Dole expected to retire there is not the slightest probability that the President would consult the Home Rule party about his successor.

There is no use in trying to galvanize the dead issue of an extra session into life. For the sake of saving a little money the conservative people of Hawaii do not propose to give the job-chasers a chance to set up tax-eating counties and municipalities. There will be time enough for that when the Islands get an American voting franchise and the chance to give the men who pay the taxes the right to participate in their outlay.

## NEW SONGS OF HAWAII NEI

The four new Hawaiian songs, the words and music of which were composed by Mrs. Emma Alexandra Kalanikaalaneo Kilioulaniulamamao de Fries, and arranged by Captain Berger, were greeted with cordial and repeated applause last night by the crowds assembled on the lanais and in the grounds of the Hawaiian Hotel.

Mrs. de Fries entertained a large number of guests on the large front lanai of the hotel during the concert, refreshments being served and each guest being decorated with a lei. Among the guests invited was Queen Liliuokalani, who, however, was not present, having sent her regrets by a party of representatives. Henry Kauaunuiawahi de Fries, Mrs. de Fries' husband, assisted in receiving and serving the guests. The four new songs are "Kukilakila," "Wai Kaahuia," "Kilioulani" and "Li-hoiho," and were very pretty as sung by Miss J. Kellia and Mrs. N. Alapai. Mrs. de Fries received many compliments and congratulations on her compositions, and the cordial and continued applause with which each was received by the large audience demonstrated the appreciation of those who heard them. At the conclusion of "Li-hoiho" each member of the band was presented with an ulima lei by Mrs. de Fries.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the land known as the land of Manuka, situated in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii.

Term, 10 years.  
Upset rental, \$75 per annum.  
Conditions of lease are as follows:  
The Government reserves the right to take up any portion or portions of above land for bona fide settlement and other public purposes, and further that the lessee is to keep the land clear and free from lantana during the continuance of the term of said lease.

EDWARD S. BOYD,  
Commissioner of Public Lands.  
August 20th, 1901. 2309-3t

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after the 21st of September, 1901, at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases:

Lot No. 7, in Kaupo, Maui, containing an area of 38.50 acres. Appraised value \$340.  
Lot in Kupau, Wailuani, Maui, containing an area of 32.46 acres. Appraised value \$924.60.

For further particulars apply at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.  
EDWARD S. BOYD,  
Commissioner of Public Lands.  
August 19th, 1901. 2309

### PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at Public Auction a lot of Government land, containing an area of 3.21 acres, situate on the Kona side of the Government road leading from Waiolu village to Naalehu, in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, being the same premises formerly occupied by the Anglican Church Mission.

Upset price, \$130.  
Terms, cash; payable in United States gold coin.  
Cost of surveying above lot at expense of purchaser, \$40.  
For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.  
EDWARD S. BOYD,  
Commissioner of Public Lands.  
August 19th, 1901. 2309

### TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.  
Honolulu, June 27, 1901.  
June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII,  
TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Honolulu, Oahu, Aug. 22, 1901.  
With the approval of the Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, I have commissioned

ELMER E. CONANT, ESQ.,  
as Assessor for the Fourth Taxation Division, Territory of Hawaii (Islands of Kauai and Niihau), vice J. K. Farley, Esq., resigned, to take effect August 24, 1901.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.  
2309—Aug. 23, 27, 30.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated March 6, 1879, made by D. Malo and Hilo, of Honolulu, Oahu, to F. M. Hatch, of said Honolulu, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 221, pages 486-487, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said F. M. Hatch to Liliuokalani by indenture, dated July 21, 1881, and recorded in said office in Liber 221, pages 486-487, the said Liliuokalani, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described: All those premises situate at Kaahala, Manoa, Oahu, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 2485, to Kuamoo, containing 67 acres.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.  
LILIUOKALANI,  
Assignee of Mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Liliuokalani.  
Dated Honolulu, August 8, 1901.  
2305—Aug. 9, 15, 22, 30.

The Fire Commissioners have decided to purchase a new team of horses if there is money enough. There are no substitutes in case of illness among the horses.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 776, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co. Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

## Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

## LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

MetLife Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

OF NEW YORK.



F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

## Down Again

In prices is the market for four and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

NEW YORK LINE.

SHIP HELEN BREWER

will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

77 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,

Alliance Assurance Company of London,

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Superior to Oceans and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



## PROGRESS IN GUAM

### Some Interesting Points Are Given.

MISS CHANNELL, the missionary teacher from Guam who is returning to the Mainland via the transport Solace, and who has been the guest of Mrs. Henry C. Brown for the past few days, was interviewed yesterday afternoon just previous to the departure of the Solace. She expressed herself as very much charmed with Honolulu, though her ill-health did not permit her to go about much. She is now on her way to San Francisco to undergo an operation for appendicitis, in the hope of recovering her health, which has been subjected to a severe strain.

Miss Channell passed through Honolulu some eight months ago, being sent out as a teacher by the American Board of Missions, to Guam. She was entertained during her visit by Mrs. J. B. Albertson, and delivered an interesting lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

On arriving at Guam, Miss Channell was prostrated by a fever which kept her confined to her bed for many weeks, and upon recovering she was again attacked by a fever which endangered her life for a long time. Later she was able to take up her duties, and began the work of teaching, but after a month at her post she was seized with appendicitis and has ever since suffered greatly from this malady.

In speaking of her misfortunes Miss Channell seemed quite cheerful but stated that under no circumstances would she again return to Guam. "The work would have been very interesting," said she, "and the climate was not unpleasant or unhealthy, but I was advised by my doctor that to live there would be impossible for me. I trust that I shall survive the operation which I am to undergo and that I shall soon be able to be back again at mission work, but I shall not return to Guam, nor to any foreign work, I think. My home is in Massachusetts, and I shall take up the work somewhere on the Mainland when I recover."

Miss Channell also gave some information in regard to the condition in Guam. "The people are very tractable and hospitable," said she, "and working among them would be a delight. They speak Chamorro, which is a dialect. The only religious denomination represented there before our party arrived, were the Catholics. There is one priest, a very good and kindly old man. Rev. F. M. Rice and Mrs. Rice are now carrying on splendid work there, representing the Mission Board, and they are the only religious workers there outside of the Catholics. The people have been educated in Spanish and are very intelligent. At the time I left there were about sixty Filipino prisoners on the island. They are not compelled to work at the present time, but they are to be organized into a chain gang and put to work upon the roads. Progress is very noticeable on the island. The natives are now erecting a civil hospital, incited by the Government, which will furnish it with surgeons, trained attendants and medicines. Hospitals are also being established in all the villages, to be in charge of attendants trained at the Government hospital at Agaña. The Government is building a large market, and when it is completed and put in operation all the meats and fish sold will be under inspection. Arrangements for a regular water supply for the residents of the city are also being made. The roads and highways have all been put in good repair, the main highway being a splendid road over six miles in length, leading from the landing-place at Piti to the city of Agaña, and extending a mile beyond. There is no liquor to be had, as laws were made in the beginning of the present Government prohibiting the sale of intoxicants. The city of Agaña has a population of 6,000."

In regard to Miss Channell's personal experience she has little to say, her sufferings being borne without complaint. At the time she was first attacked by appendicitis she was living alone in a cottage teaching the natives, the nearest white family living five miles away, and her household tasks being attended by a native woman living near by. She was hardly able to communicate intelligibly with the natives, and when seized by the attack lay suffering alone for hours in her isolated house without aid from any source. Finally Governor Schroeder and his family, driving by, heard her moans and sought medical aid for her. She was confined to bed for many weeks, and though able to move about she is still suffering from chronic appendicitis, her only hope for relief and escape from death being in the operation which she is journeying towards the Mainland to have performed.

The "Historical Missionary Album," issued from the presses of the Gazette Company, and now on sale, contains all obtainable portraits of the missionaries who are so closely identified with the annals of Hawaii, with accompanying personal data. The album ought to be in every private and public Hawaiian library.

Queen street, between Richards and South streets, is receiving considerable attention from the Public Works Department. New curbing is being set in and the street macadamized. Queen street for the past year has been one of the worst thoroughfares in the business section of the city, and few persons who drove in light buggies, chose that route.

## WHITE CANE FIELD LABOR A FAILURE IN QUEENSLAND

A SHORT time ago the Queenslanders, in view of the great importance of the question of colored labor for the well being of the sugar industry, the supply of which is threatened with being eventually stopped by the action of the federal government, sent a special commissioner to report on the circumstances connected with the present carrying on of the industry in Queensland.

The Queensland commissioner visited the Isis, Bundaberg and Binger districts, and the result of his investigations shows the fallacy of the idea of carrying on profitable production of cane sugar with only white men as laborers. One cane planter or farmer after another told the same story of the unreliability of the white laborer, of his physical unfitness for heavy work of trashing and cutting in tropical cane fields, his indisposition for such continued heavy work, his insolence and insubordination, and absurd and unfair demands, and finally the irregularity of the supply of such labor. To this must be added the intermittent nature of the demand for special labor connected with trashing and cutting, as it only lasts at most about three months every year.

The experience of the Hawaiian Islands is alluded to by the reporter. In that country, contrary to the constitutional law of the United States, the planters were allowed to employ Asiatic labor for a time, and meanwhile agents were despatched to the United States and Canada, who sent over several gangs of white laborers. They were set to work and received good wages, but they got tired of the work and paid the colored laborers to do it for them.

The Australian premier, who has been making a tour of Queensland, said that small holdings of white laborers, while they might solve the problem of white versus black labor, totally destroy the productivity of the cane, and that the productivity of this system, still the main difficulty would remain, that of the incapacity of the white man for such severe physical exertion under a tropical sun in the close atmosphere of the cane field.

The managers of the Childers mill, belonging to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, did not think there was the slightest possibility of getting white men to work in the cane fields, even in Southern Queensland, notwithstanding its close proximity to the principal labor centers.

The farmers in the Bundaberg district, who all employ Kanakas for cane cutting, considered the white man to be capable of the work, but stated he would not do it at any price if he could avoid it, as it taxed the physical endurance of the strongest man; they further said there was often a scarcity of such labor just at critical junctures.

The managers of a large plantation in the Bundaberg district were of the opinion that if they were deprived of Kanaka labor it would be impossible to continue cane growing, and related the experience of three white men who came from New South Wales and took up forty acres of scrub land, fully intending and resolved to do their own work, but who eventually had to beg for a gang of Kanakas to complete the work, and then left the district. The man who next took up the land worked it by the ordinary method, using colored labor for the heavy work, and is there still, doing well.

The proprietor of another plantation mentioned, among other statements (all to the same effect as those previously heard), having once engaged twenty-one white laborers to cut cane. They started in the early morning, but when the overseer went an hour or two later to see how the work was progressing, he found all gone but three, and the cane cut a foot from the ground.

One of the Messrs. Young, the well known proprietors of Fairmead plantation, who have had some twenty years' experience in the district, spoke emphatically on the question of Polynesian labor as a necessity from the point of view of the maintenance of the labor supply, as well as from that of the financial success of the industry. The farmers of the Binger district were singularly unanimous in expressing a determination to abandon cane cultivation if the only reliable means of carrying it on, that of using Kanaka labor, was rendered unavailable. They are all strong democrats, but recognize that the success of the industry is only possible with the aid of the Kanaka. The representative of the Queenslanders closes by saying that as he neared the end of his investigation he was struck by the monotonous repetition of the same story.

"Impossible to grow sugar successfully without the aid of the Kanaka," even though some of the farmers who gave this opinion held what might be termed strong labor views. In one case the manager "dismissed the question with a contemptuous wave of the hand." The following seems conclusive: "The manager of the Millaquin and Yengari Sugar Company, of Bundaberg, gave some interesting particulars concerning the employment of Polynesian labor and its effect on the industry, both as regards the production of the sugar and the subsequent refining process. When the crisis occurred due to legislation preventing the Kanakas from being employed in the sugar fields, much land being cleared to supply new mills was allowed to revert to forest, and

contemplated new mills were not proceeded with. Machinery manufactured for the purpose was offered at a very low price without its being removed from the packing cases. Melbourne capitalists who had invested in Mackay sugar fields foresaw that the industry was doomed in Queensland, and in the year 1890, therefore, joined with others and erected a sugar refinery at Port Melbourne. For four years the company refined sugar made in Java by black labor not only in the fields, but in the mills. This meant that the wages for white men for manufacturing 60,000 tons of raw sugar, were diverted from Queensland to Java, and given to Javanese, Chinese, etc. This amount of raw sugar, it must be remembered, represented 600,000 tons of cane. Had this amount of cane been grown in Queensland it would have been of great benefit to the State in the early nineties, the sugar industry in that State.

On the change in the legislation, the sugar industry in Queensland expanded to the extent of Java sugar in Melbourne ceased, and the company established a refinery at Brisbane, while the Millaquin company erected one at Bundaberg. These two undertakings pay out yearly for cane, coal and other materials, general manufacturing charges, packing materials, wages, etc., about \$500,000, an annual expenditure in the State which has directly proceeded from the restoration of Kanaka labor. "The increase in the output of sugar tells its own tale. It goes to show that while the immigration of the Kanakas was held in abeyance, the industry also remained in abeyance; and when the embargo was removed, the output of sugar increased the following year by nearly fifteen thousand tons."

The following extract from an article in the Queensland Agricultural Journal is interesting, as bearing upon the contention that white men can work on the sugar fields of tropical Queensland:

"It has been stated that trashing is unnecessary, and the controversy on that point is as old as sugar growing, but all I can say is that the planter who does not trash is sure to lose at least one-third of his crop. The weather, the rain, lodges at the joints of the cane just at the buds, and is held there by the trash. The next thing is, the buds swell and quickly grow into suckers all up the cane, thus reducing the density of the juice, and causing more labor to dress the cane for the mill. I have had a whole field of cane in this state owing to want of hands to trash, and to the refusal of the regular hands—plovermen, horse drivers, etc.—to save the crops by doing the work."

"The second risk is that the trash harbors numbers of insects, such as borers, which injure the cane; and the third is, that, at a time when the cane requires all the sun and air it can get to ripen it and raise the sugar contents of the juice, it is smothered in a mass of dead leaves which effectually keep off light, sun and air. Again, when cane cutting is going on, the heaps of trash collected at the foot of the cane stools give the cutters harder work to do. Now picture to yourself a 50 or 100-acre field of well grown cane. It stands from eight to ten feet high, in serried rows some six feet apart, with half that distance between the stools of cane, which number from six to twelve canes per stool. Much of the cane has been blown down, and lies in a tangled mass under foot. Every single cane is clothed with a casing of dead leaves from the ground to the green crown. This is the so-called 'trash' which has to be removed to enable the sun and air to act directly on the cane."

"Enter this field, and a few yards from its outside edge you will find it difficult to force your way further. Overhead the pitiless blazing sun of the tropics. Should there be any breeze at all, not a breath of it can find its way further than a few yards into the thickly growing cane. The thermometer stands at from 120 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit in the sun, and added to this there is a deadly muggy dampness everywhere which renders the heat more oppressive."

"The trash is easily detached from the cane stalk—a child can pull a dead leaf off with his finger and thumb. All that the laborer has to do is to throw himself upon the stool of cane, plunge both arms into the accumulated trash, drag it clear of the cane, and deposit it in the clear space between the rows. The canes are thus left quite bare from root to crown. Easy enough you say, the trash is neither heavy nor prickly. No, but as the work is usually done in dry weather, clouds of fine dust rise from the crackling leaves. The laborer is smothered with this dust, which gets into his eyes and nostrils, covers his whole body with streaming dirt, and chokes up his bronchial tubes as badly as if he were working a cotton gin in a close room. In addition to this annoyance, there is a still greater one, arising from the hairs fringing each joint of the cane stalk. These become detached in the process of trashing, and stick into the skin like the fine spicules on the fruit of the prickly pear. These cause intense irritation; the skin burns and itches, and there is no possible escape or relief from it till knock-off time. Then, as I have said, the blazing sun overhead beats pitilessly on the unprotected worker, the dust chokes every pore, and by the time he has worked half an hour or so, if he be a white man, small wonder that he fights shy of trashing cane."—Int. Sugar Journal.

planters will have to contend with, and those who are the most watchful and persistent in their efforts to combat this enemy of the cane grower will find their yields of sugar up to expectations.—Planters' Monthly.

### COURT OF FIRE CLAIMS.

The court of fire claims heard Japanese cases yesterday. The claimants did not appear to have the extensive wardrobes of many Hawaiians, but some of them placed a rather high valuation on household effects. The questions were directed chiefly to the date of their arrival in Honolulu, and the wages they had been getting. In this manner it is expected to show how much property they could have possessed, the amount of money they brought along with them being a matter of record. Chester Doyle acted as interpreter during the day. One of the Japs was questioned as to his earning abilities, and also as to those of his wife.

"How much does she earn?" was asked the claimant.

"Three dollars and a half a week," he replied.

## RACES ARE NOW FIXED

### Regatta Committee Arranges Events.

THE regatta committee have definitely decided upon the program of rowing events for Regatta Day. The events to be contested by members of the local boat clubs are as follows: Six-oared barge race for senior crews. Six-oared barge race, freshmen crews. Six-oared barge race for members of the Heanani and Myrtle Clubs who did not take part in the races at Pearl Harbor on July 4th.

One-half mile shell race, free for all. Pair-oared race, German boats. The course will be from a point in the harbor around the spar buoy and return to starting point.

The yachting events have not yet been arranged, and last year's policy will be followed of allowing the yachtsmen to classify their boats and fix their courses. The regatta committee will call a meeting of the yachtsmen early in September.

At a meeting of the directors of the Myrtle Boat Club, held on Wednesday evening, the resignation of A. F. Judd from the captaincy of the club was accepted, and W. W. Harris was appointed his successor. Mr. Harris occupied the same office a year or so ago and is therefore thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his responsible position.

Mr. Judd resigned because he had not necessary time at his disposal to attend to the duties inseparable from captaincy. This being the state of affairs he resigned in justice to the club and himself. He will start rowing next week with the Myrtle oarsmen and may be seen in a boat on Regatta Day.

The Myrtle boat house situation remains unchanged. A request has been made to the local government to allow the club to locate below the channel wharf outside of the naval reservation. This request, it is anticipated, will be granted. Should a favorable reply be received the proposition will be submitted to the naval department.

Both boat clubs are practicing every afternoon. The Heanani have a senior crew and two freshmen crews in training. The rowing committee of the Heanani will decide upon the freshmen crew to meet the Myrtles in September, in a couple of weeks.

Coach Kiebach is looking after the senior crew and Paul Jarrett and A. L. C. Atkinson are putting the novices through their paces.

Messrs. Jarrett, Renear, Webster, C. Rhodes, Murray, Walker and Damon are considered the most likely candidates for places in the senior boats. The two freshmen aggregations have been got together by John Stokes and Paul Jarrett. A. L. C. Atkinson is coaching Stokes' possibilities. They include: Messrs. Stokes, Lowell, Harrison, Holtzheiser, Lansing and Berger.

Included in Jarrett's batch of ambitious rowers are Messrs. King, Marcellino, Stone, Allen, Dickson and Deverill.

Both lots of freshmen are working hard and enthusiastically and the regatta crew will be made up of the best men in each company.

The half-mile shell race is an innovation and promises to develop much interest. Concerning the boats to be used in the race, A. L. C. Atkinson said as follows to a reporter yesterday: "I think that the race should be rowed in the senior Australian shells. The Davey boat of the Heanani is much better, than the Myrtles' Australian boats, and the Myrtles' junior Australian boat is far superior to the Heanani's senior Australian boat. By rowing the race in the senior Australian shells both clubs would have an even break as far as the matter of boats is concerned."

### THE LITTLE FOXES.

"It's the little foxes that spoil the grapes." That old saying comes from the vineyards of the East. It teaches a lesson thousands of years old, yet a lesson never fully learned by humanity; the lesson that we take precautions against great dangers, but ignore the small things. How true this is in disease! If we knew of a case of smallpox, we'd walk blocks to go and see the infected district; if cholera were prevalent we'd take every precaution against the disease; but consumption and lung diseases slay hundreds where cholera or smallpox proves fatal to one person; and yet we ignore these little things are the beginning of the most incurable maladies. Colds and coughs are the sparks of disease, and the only safe way is to stamp them out at once. That hectic fire which burns in the cheek of the consumptive was started by just the little spark of a cough which was too insignificant, it seemed, to bother about. Thousands of lives would be saved annually if Kickapoo Cough Cure were promptly used. It snuffs out a cold as easily as the spark is snuffed out, and prevents the inflammation and congestion which result in pneumonia and pave the way for consumption. It promptly cures colds, coughs, catarrh, croup, influenza, whooping cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption, cold in the head, or the deep-seated hacking cough. It is a soothing and healing preparation, and has performed wonders in the cure of stubborn and obstinate cases of throat and lung trouble. It is a splendid remedy for children.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

Is she earning that much now?" "No," was the reply, and the court was beginning to see a new light.

"Why?" was the next question.

"She's dead," was the answer as interpreted, and he was excused from further testimony.

## RED IN THE BLOOD

is the sign of life, of vital force of the force that life has, of the force that life is.

When the red is lacking, life is weak, the spirits are weak, the body is weak.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil puts red in the blood and life in the body.

It's the food you can turn into muscle and bone and nerve.

It gives you the mastery over your usual food—you want that. What is life worth if you've got to keep dosing yourself as an invalid?

Red in the blood! get red in the blood!

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 400 Pearl street, New York.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 22, 1901.

| NAME OF STOCK.          | Capital   | Val | Bid | Ask |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| HEANANI.                |           |     |     |     |
| 1. Brewer & Co.         | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 105 |
| 2. S. S. & Co.          | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 3. S. S. & Co.          | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 4. S. S. & Co.          | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| MYRTLE.                 |           |     |     |     |
| 1. Myrtle Boat Club     | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 2. Myrtle Boat Club     | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 3. Myrtle Boat Club     | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 4. Myrtle Boat Club     | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| OTHERS.                 |           |     |     |     |
| 1. Hawaiian Sugar Co.   | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 2. Hawaiian Sugar Co.   | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 3. Hawaiian Sugar Co.   | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 4. Hawaiian Sugar Co.   | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
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| STANDARD.               |           |     |     |     |
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| MIDLAND.                |           |     |     |     |
| 1. Midland              | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 2. Midland              | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 3. Midland              | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 4. Midland              | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 5. Midland              | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 6. Midland              | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 7. Midland              | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 8. Midland              | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 9. Midland              | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 10. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 11. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 12. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 13. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 14. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 15. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 16. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 17. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 18. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 19. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 20. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 21. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 22. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 23. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 24. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 25. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 26. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 27. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 28. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 29. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 30. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 31. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 32. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 33. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 34. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 35. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 36. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 37. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 38. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 39. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 40. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 41. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 42. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 43. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 44. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 45. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 46. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 47. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     | 110 |
| 48. Midland             | 1,000,000 | 100 |     |     |



## NOTICE OF SALE.

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & Co., Ltd., mortgagees under that certain mortgage dated July 1, 1898, made by George McDougall, William McDougall and George W. McDougall, doing business at Kaliua, in the Island of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of George McDougall & Sons, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, in Liber 180, on pages 321 to 324, and by the consent of said mortgagees, and of all parties in interest, I will offer for sale at public auction at my salerooms, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the property situated in the district of North Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as the McDougall Ranch and Coffee Plantation, containing an area of — acres more or less, described as follows, to wit:

All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Kaliua and Honohau (2), Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

1. The ahupuaa of Hienaloli 2d, and being apana 1, of L. C. A. 1718, and conveyed by deed dated July 1, 1898, from Charles R. Bishop and Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in Liber 94, on page 314, containing an area of about 208 acres.

2. All of that land situate at Papakoko, Honohau 2, containing 60.50 acres, and more particularly described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 3456, to George McDougall, issued August 20, 1898.

Together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining. The above two pieces being subject to a certain mortgage dated March 2, 1897, from George McDougall to the estate of W. C. Lunailo, deceased, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, of record in said registry in Liber 170, page 23.

And also all of those certain indentures of lease of lands in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, viz:

1. That certain indenture of lease from Lilliokealani to George McDougall of the land known as Keakohala, described in L. C. A. 3452, R. P. 6351, dated the 11th of March, 1892, of record in said registry in Liber 124, on pages 463-465. Area, about 4,071 acres. \$800 per annum to March 31, 1912; \$700 per annum to March 31, 1922.

2. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George McDougall of the land known as Honohaukai, dated January 6, 1897, of record in said registry in Liber 163, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres. \$300 per annum to January 6, 1912; \$400 per annum to January 6, 1922.

3. That certain indenture of lease from the trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop to George McDougall of the land known as Puna 1st, together with fishing rights, dated May 1, 1897, of record in said registry in Liber 163, on pages 325-327. About 353 acres. \$100 per annum to May 1, 1902.

4. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keawewalani to George McDougall and Sons of homestead lots 19 and 20, in Keakohala, dated March 1, 1894, of record in said registry in Liber 44, on pages 233-239, containing an area of 5.31 acres, more or less. — per annum to March 1, 1911.

Together with all buildings and improvements made upon or put up and erected upon the land in said leases named and described, also all coffee trees growing thereon, the area of said coffee lands being as follows:

About 150 acres of planted coffee. About 80 acres of wild coffee.

And also, all of the herd of cattle belonging to said mortgagees running at large in said North Kona, numbering about 400 head, more or less.

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

TERMS—Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to Hatch & Silliman, attorneys for mortgagee, or to Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Dated Honolulu, July 13, 1901.

5413-7308

## KONA SUGAR CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, Queen street, Honolulu, on Friday, the 30th day of August, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The object of the meeting is to authorize:

(a) The increase of the capital of the company to \$750,000 by the issue of one thousand five hundred shares of common stock of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each and of one thousand shares of preferred stock of the value of one hundred dollars each, the latter entitling the holder thereof to a dividend of ten per cent out of the annual profits of the company in preference to all other stockholders; and

(b) The issue of new bonds of the company of the amount of \$300,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied (1) in redeeming the present issue of bonds, (2) in the completion of the railway and the system of wire cables at the company's plantation, and (3) for the general purposes of the company.

By order of the president,

F. W. MCCHESNEY, Treasurer

5390-31 2305 AUG 9 16, 23, 27.

## McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY, Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Honolulu, August 7, 1901.

## NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunakama, Holualoa and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE, Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901.

2223, to Aug. 26.

# HAWAIIANS SEEK LANDS

## Many Leases Under Homestead Laws.

**M**ORE than 150 homestead leases for land have been issued from the Land Bureau since it was taken over by the present Commissioner. This outlines the policy which will be followed by the office in the future as in the past and the success which has followed it so far indicates that the Hawaiians are in accord with the methods which are being followed to keep the lands in the possession of the natives of the Islands.

Commissioner E. S. Boyd, who recently returned from a visit to the other Islands, said yesterday that he was more than pleased with the results of the general policy of the land office, as the leases which had been granted in Oahu before his taking hold of the bureau had been productive of great good to the people. He continued: "I found that many of the holders of these leases, most of them Portuguese, some natives and several Americans, had made excellent crops and had good returns."

"Some of the homesteads have earned for their holders during the past year in addition to the small crops of the necessary fruits and vegetables \$1,200 in the value of the cane which has been turned into the mill. The homesteaders have had excellent arrangements with the Oahu plantation, their securing such contracts as will give them assurance that their cane will be milled when the proper time arrives, and in case this is not done the plantation stands the loss from the deterioration. This gives the men a chance to work their cane to the highest advantage."

"The success which has been attained by the men who have followed this plan leads us to believe that there will be similar results follow the extension of this policy when leases upon other lands come in. It will be the plan to open lands, where there is not a large expenditure for irrigation necessary, for the taking up by homesteaders. I shall try to have a law passed increasing the amount of land which may be taken up in this way from sixteen acres to fifty acres. This will give to each homesteader enough land to insure him a good crop and permit the raising of food supplies upon his own lands. In such cases, however, I shall use only the homestead lease, for in my opinion there is no other way in which the lands may be held for the people. If there is the ordinary purchase lease only a short time will elapse before the entire amount of sugar land will be in the hands of the planters. Of course the plantations cannot hold this land in fee, but there will be found many ways to get around this point and men with an interest in the estates will be found ready to buy the lands."

"I find that the Hawaiians themselves are ready to believe that the form of homestead lease is the best for them. If we give the average native man a piece of land he sells it the day after he secures the title. This, of course, is not true of the latter-day Hawaiians, for they are acute in business and are not inclined to alienate the lands they may hold. For this reason the homestead lease is most appropriate at this time, for if the lease is entered into for a family, there is nothing in the way of the heirs surrendering the same and the purchase lease being substituted. This does not mean that leases are given only to the Hawaiians, for all are treated alike and many Americans are taking up the vacant lands."

"Judging from the methods of the plantation owners at Oahu there will be no objection on the part of the mill estates to this distribution of the lands for there will be the same amount of cane grown as formerly and there will be less trouble with the labor conditions. The sugar industry is the backbone of the country, the coffee is in an experimental stage and nothing should be done which would jeopardize the future of the country. In my opinion the application of the American system of land laws and land division would do this, for it would lead to the planting of the subdivisions of a plantation of the men who would take up the lands in the interest of the estate, instead of for their own homes."

"Of course many leases are still being made upon the purchase basis but the greater part of the agricultural lands which are now being taken will be found to be under this class of lease. The best feature of this is that the Hawaiians are being given homes for the future."

"The increase of the capital of the company to \$750,000 by the issue of one thousand five hundred shares of common stock of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each and of one thousand shares of preferred stock of the value of one hundred dollars each, the latter entitling the holder thereof to a dividend of ten per cent out of the annual profits of the company in preference to all other stockholders; and

(b) The issue of new bonds of the company of the amount of \$300,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied (1) in redeeming the present issue of bonds, (2) in the completion of the railway and the system of wire cables at the company's plantation, and (3) for the general purposes of the company."

By order of the president,

F. W. MCCHESNEY, Treasurer

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Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY, Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd. Honolulu, August 7, 1901.

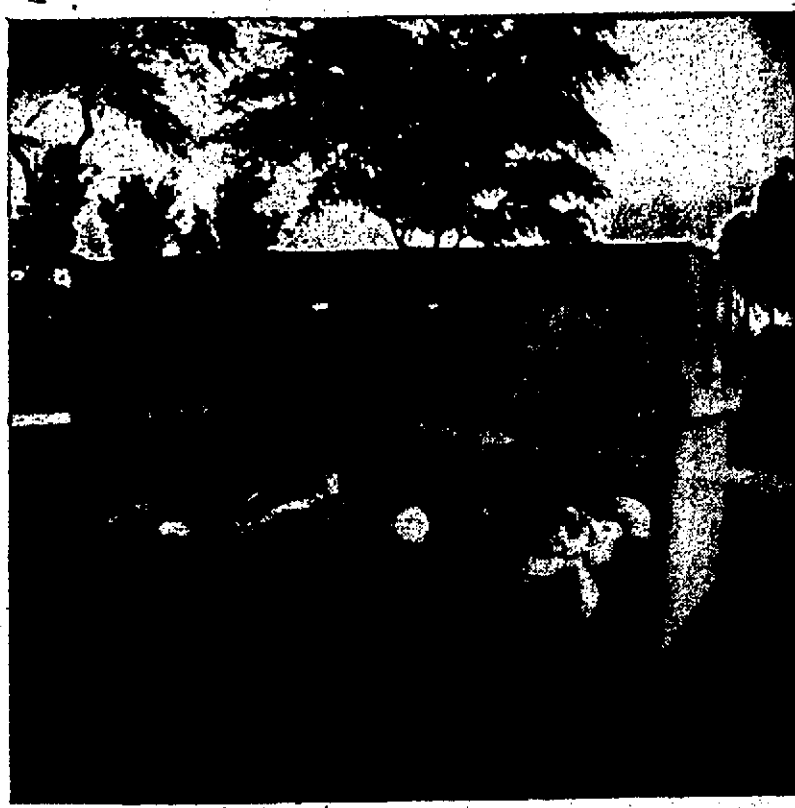
## NOTICE

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J. A. MAGUIRE, Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901.

2223, to Aug. 26.

# THE CAPTURED HARES AND RABBITS IN THE JAIL YARD



**J**AILOR WM. HENRY of Oahu prison is a very much disappointed man, because of the dismissal of the Belgian hare case. He had been counting upon a hare and rabbit stew ever since Sunday, when some thirty odd rabbits and Belgian hares, were turned over to him for safe keeping. A prison was hastily improvised for their use, and the rabbits gamboled and played to their hearts' content with no thought of Jailer Henry's prospective rabbit stew. The illustration above is a photograph of the Belgian hares and rabbits taken in Sunday's raid, and confined in a cage in Oahu prison yard.

"I've tasted Belgian hares," said Jailer Henry as he looked longingly into the box containing the fat and juicy bunnies. "They make fine eating; I wouldn't mind a stew just now."

During their few brief days of imprisonment the rabbits and hares were fed on lettuce and vegetables and a few days more of prison life, would have fattened them into a marketable state.

The law gives any police officer power to destroy rabbits wherever found, though it does not specify in what manner the destruction shall take place. It is safe to say, however, that the annihilation of the rabbits would have meant a stew for some body.

showing the presence of 13 per cent of saccharine matter in the fruit, but the Board, in sustaining the claim of the importers, remarked that "the sugar beet contains, on an average, over 13 per cent of sugar; a ripe pineapple is still richer in saccharine matter," while the fruit, the classification of which was the subject of the Board's decision in the latter case, contained even a greater percentage of saccharine matter (fruit sugar), namely, 17.39 per cent, although it was held, sustaining the protest, that the pineapples were "fruits preserved in their own juices."

The Government chemist who made the analysis of the official samples in that case reported as follows: "Pineapples at maturity contain 11.33 per cent of cane sugar, which, owing to the presence of a peculiar ferment, is usually converted into fruit sugar, in which form it is determined as a reducing sugar by means of Fehling's solution." This sugar is optically inactive, and is the only sugar present in the fruit, analysis of which is given. The excess found over that usually present in the ripe fruit is doubtless due to concentration of the juice of the fruit. Had cane sugar been added, its presence would be manifested by its optical activity, even if inverted by the acid of the fruit and the heat employed in concentrating."

The last sentence of the foregoing report of the analytical chemist in that case does not support the statement of the appraiser at your port to the effect that, owing to the large percentage of sugar naturally contained in the fruit, it is difficult, if not impossible, in some cases, to determine whether cane sugar has been added to pineapples, although the possibility, under certain conditions, of detecting added sugar is admitted. While there is a specific provision in paragraph 263 of the act of 1897 for pineapples preserved in their own juice, the same, preserved in sugar, are not provided for; hence the latter class falls within the first clause of said paragraph providing for "fruits preserved in sugar," . . . not specially provided for in this act."

Inasmuch as the question is one of fact to be determined by proper analyses, it is, therefore, directed that the classification of preserved pineapples shall be based on the report of the analyst made by the Government chemist, and in any case where such report shows that sugar has been added to pineapples in the process of canning or preserving the fruit, the same should be assessed for duty at 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, in accordance with the first provision of said paragraph 263.

Respectfully,  
O. L. SPAULDING, Acting Secretary, Collector of Customs, New York, N. Y.

## GOOD MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea, so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Kewalo street, between Wilder avenue and Lunailo street, has been repaired by the road board, cement gutters put in, the entire thoroughfare macadamized, and it is now one of the best driveways in the city.

## IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because it's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are

# MAY WIPE OUT BIRDS

## Japanese Raid in Small Islands Serious.

**I**N THE OPINION of Dr. David Starr Jordan and other scientists who have been in the city recently there is danger of the bird life upon the many small Islands of this group being wiped out or at least seriously diminished by the raid of the Japanese. This conclusion is reached from the fact that it is believed that the party of Japanese which was hunting birds on Midway Island when the Iroquois went there last year have been replaced by another party, left there when the schooner which acts as tender appeared this spring.

From the fact that there was so much work done by the Japanese at Midway, it is thought that there were other parties operating upon the small Islands to the west, and if this is the case there will be much damage done to the bird life. The party of six men found upon Midway by Captain Pond was engaged in the collection of feathers and down, the varieties of birds being taken indiscriminately. The attack upon the birds was made in the most unusual manner, as the young and the old were being killed without any choice. The old birds were taken as often as the young and many of the young were left to die from want of food.

The birds on the islands are principally the albatross or goney, the tern, the bo'sun bird and the loon. They are so tame that they may be taken by hand and robbed of their feathers or killed without any weapons at all. When they were found the men had collected a large quantity of feathers and were prepared for a stay of six months more. This fact was reported to the Department at Washington and Captain Pond was given orders to make a yearly trip to the islands to report upon any squatters that might be found. This was not done owing to the many duties of the commander of the Iroquois, owing to the absence of Captain Merry. Now the year is too far advanced to make such a trip in as small a vessel as the Iroquois. As it is, however, there would be little utility in a visit owing to the fact that there is no authority for the stoppage of the killing of the birds, only a call for a report upon any depredations.

That the concession of the bird and fish privilege of these islands is valuable is shown by the fact that soon after the last year's trip of the Iroquois there was an offer to take a lease of the Midway Islands made by the Japanese Consul to Governor Dole. There was no action upon the proffer of the Japanese except the sending to the Consul of a complete statement of the small islands of the group. It is thought that the plan of the Japanese was to secure the exclusive rights to the hunting and fishing privileges and then work them for their utmost limit.

Commander Pond said yesterday that though the scientists were afraid that there would be a serious cutting into the bird life that the immense number of the birds of all species there made it practically impossible to wipe them out, as a few years of rest from hunting would see the islands as well stocked as before. Without doubt, he said, there would be parties sent to other islands where there are birds.

they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24-horse power, 4 wheels connected, 5 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24-horse power, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 3 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One SPARE SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS. Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound FRACTIONAL TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same. This whole outfit is a 3-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Kahului wharf, Maui.

# TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 4,000,000  
Capital their reinsurances companies ..... 1,000,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 5,000,000

# North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 2,000,000  
Capital their reinsurances companies ..... 500,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 2,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

# JUST PUBLISHED!

By the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, a

# HISTORICAL MISSIONARY ALBUM

containing brief sketches of 183 Protestant Missionaries to Hawaii, and half-tone engravings of 132 of them.

The book is 9 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, has 110 pages, and weighs, when wrapped for mailing, about 3 pounds.

Price, bound in dark cloth, \$5.00 in Morocco, 7.50

Postage, 25c. extra.

Sample copies may be seen at Thorne's Book Store, Fort St.

Orders will be filled upon application to R. W. Andrews, telephone Blue 1962, or P. O. box 143.

# VARIETY

## IS THE SPICE OF LIFE!

Have you seen the variety of articles now displayed in our front window?

Following is a partial list:

|                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Hose                        | Breeding Cages      |
| Sprinklers                  | Parrot Cages        |
| Dust Pans and W. W. Brushes |                     |
| Brushes                     | Whisk Brushes       |
| Dusters                     | Hand Rellows        |
| Paint Brushes               | Hunting Knives      |
| Floor Brooms                | Butcher Knives      |
| Cash Boxes                  | Kitchen Knives      |
| Axes                        | Money Wrenches      |
| Hatchets                    | Lemon Squeezers     |
| Stove Polish                | Carpenter's Saws    |
| Stove Brushes               | Family Meat Saws    |
| Picture Hooks               | Spring Scales       |
| Picture Wire                | Spring Balances     |
| Curry Combs                 | Family Scales       |
| Machine Oil                 | Bird Cage Springs   |
| Shoe Blacking               | Carpenter's Rules   |
| Silver Polish               | Harness Soap        |
| Sapello                     | Harness Blacking    |
| Silex                       | Chamois Skins       |
| Butcher Steels              | Meat Choppers       |
| Ice Chippers                | Butcher's Cleavers  |
| Ice Shaves                  | Family Cleavers     |
| Eat Traps                   | Garden Trowels      |
| Wood Saws                   | Garden Forks        |
| Ice Saws                    | Tea Strainers       |
| Butcher Saws                | Chandelier Hooks    |
| Cane Knives                 | Squeezes Brushes    |
| Ice Tong                    | Tobacco Cutters     |
| Cork Screws                 | Aze Grease          |
| Can Openers                 | Table Measures      |
| Harness Oil                 | Shelf Brackets      |
| Sponges                     | Scrubbing Brushes   |
| Coffee Mills                | Upholstering Nails  |
| Hammers                     | Washing Ammonia     |
| Call Bells                  | Horse Brushes       |
| Scissors                    | Wire Door Mats      |
| Screw Drivers               | Bird Cage Hooks     |
| Tacks                       | Hooks and Eyes      |
| Ice Picks                   | Fruit Presses       |
| Grass Shears                | Pruning Shears      |
| Bird Cages                  | Shoe Brushes        |
|                             | Family Grind Stones |

# W. W. Dimond & Co.

## LIMITED.

—Dealers in—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND HOUSEFURNISHING UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED JEWEL STOVES and REFRIGERATORS GURNEY



# STRIKE IS SOON OVER

## Cane Loaders Tie Up Ewa One Hour.

(From Thursday's daily.)

STRIKING Japanese stopped work at the Ewa plantation then for one hour yesterday, and then the strike, the first of the kind with which the managers have had to deal, with the knowledge that the men who went out could not go to the next plantation and secure work, was broken. The cane loaders, one hundred in number, and before night, twenty of the original number were at work, and the places of the others had been filled.

The strike, while it was a very small one in itself, is considered to have been only a pretext to try the temper of the management, which, had it been successful, would have been followed by a general demand. The men wanted only service regulations, according to the agents of the plantation, the principal grievance being the laying of tracks and the bringing of the cane cars close to the work. This would involve the expenditure of a large sum in the making of tracks, and would, as well, cost heavily in the serving of the cars for loading. There was one report that more money was demanded, but this is denied on authority.

When the Japanese first appeared with their demand they were informed by Manager Remton that the conditions of their employment could not be changed, and that any of them who wanted to quit work could get his money at the cashier's office. The interview was closed with this. A few of the men went to work, but the places of the others were filled by men taken from the other departments of the plantation work. There was only one hour lost in supplying the shortage of the loaders, and then the work went on as usual. During the day the strikers lost more of their numbers, until at the close of the day there were twenty of the original loaders at work. More significant than this, however, is the fact that not one of the strikers called for his pay, which would indicate that the men are not ready to leave employment, and that they will go back to work very soon.

What has been apprehension on the part of many persons has been changed to security, in that the firmness of the management of the Ewa plantation has shown that there will be no temporary work with such strikes in the future. That the men cannot get employment at other plantations while there is a strike on at one, is thought to give the management the security which will enable any further demonstration to be handled as was this one. There is a belief that the strike came as a result of the publications as to the conferences of the planters and managers, and further, too, that had this not been met with firmness there would have been a spreading of the trouble which might have involved other branches of the mill's work.

The strike came on so suddenly that it is the opinion of the plantation men that it was the work of an outside influence, probably some one from this city. Monday morning there was no evidence of any discontent, and the first that was known of the change in the disposition of the men was a short time before the strikers appeared and made their demand, when they seemed to work with less than usual vigor and determination. There is a general opinion that Japanese, who have for their object the bringing about of a general strike, decided to begin at Ewa, and the attempt which proved abortive was in this line.

There is no union of the Japanese now except in the protective associations, which are charitable and beneficial organizations, on each plantation. There is no labor order and there will be none, as there is lacking the elements which have made similar unions successful in other places. Recently an attempt was made to organize such an order here, and elaborate circulars were gotten out, and the proposed walking delegate went about and made addresses, but he was not able to secure enough support to make the order stick. Since that time there has been no general move, and the way in which the first movement was met would seem to indicate that the plan is dead.

Japanese who are interested in the plantations express satisfaction with the result of the strike, and say that the effect will be to prevent further attempts to coerce the plantations in this manner. The leaders of the Japanese colony are not in sympathy with such moves, and they will be able, without doubt, to influence their countrymen.

### The British Shipowner.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on May 16th, Mr. Alfred Jones, president of the Chamber, who is also head of the firm of Elder, Dempsey & Co., said:

"It is much better for the American to buy ships here than to build them for themselves, and nobody can blame Englishmen for accepting American dollars; but there is an element of great danger in this transfer, because it means a combination between the American railways and sea-carrying. We must realize that the United States intends, so far as possible, to make itself the manufacturer for the world. The only way in which the British ship-owner may be hit will be by bounties or other preferential treatment, such as we in England cannot hope for. Nevertheless, despite the advantages enjoyed by some of our foreign rivals, I am confident the British ship-owner will be able to hold his own."

Sir Courtenay Boyle, permanent secretary to the Board of Trade, who also spoke, referred to the necessity of alertness in meeting the "competition of energetic, friendly, but powerful rivals."

Mrs. Saucedo, mother of Mrs. Paul Newman, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Herman Dinklage and daughter, were passengers on the Mariposa yesterday for San Francisco.

eth after the water broke. She was languid and weary; she had lost her energy, and could not bear the sight of food.

She had been losing flesh, too, and at this time was positively emaciated, her friends hardly recognized her for the plump, bright woman of a few months earlier. They said little to her, but talked about it among themselves.

"My nerves were so shaken, and my hands so tremulous, that I could scarcely lift anything to my mouth," she says.

"You must understand that since I was a girl of thirteen I had always suffered more or less from indigestion, and that bane of women's lives—constipation. I was also a victim to neuralgia, but my troubles did not begin in serious earnest until after Christmas, 1898. From that date onwards all things were alike sad and dark to me."

"Oh yes I tried all sorts of treatment and of medicines—pills, tonics, and doctors' prescriptions, but they all came to nothing. I wondered as my people often wonder, whether there is as much wisdom and learning in the so-called healing art as we have been led to think."

"Anyway, I seemed none the better for it, and a more depressed and discouraged woman could not, probably, have been found in Melbourne the day I picked up the little Mother Seigel book that somebody had left under our door."

"I read the book, or rather, I scanned it in an idle, listless way, until my eye lighted upon a case like my own. I read that, and then, weak as I was, I struggled off to the chemist's. I might have sent, but had an impulse to go myself. Lucky I did."

"I want a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup," I said.

"Oh, no," he cried, "don't take that; I will give you something better."

"My friends had often recommended me to use Mother Seigel's Syrup, and so I told the chemist."

"I will have Mother Seigel's Syrup and nothing else in your shop!" I fairly shouted in his ears.

"Then he surrendered. How often since then have I thanked Heaven for my firmness. After a few doses I began to feel better. I could eat with a true relish, and digest easier. After taking only two—just fancy that!—only two bottles, I was thoroughly well—no neuralgia or dyspepsia, and none since."

"But I buy my Mother Seigel's Syrup at the grocer's now."—Mrs. E. Towan, 52 Sutton street, Hotham Hill, Melbourne, Victoria, Dec. 13th, 1899.

"I read the book, or rather, I scanned it in an idle, listless way, until my eye lighted upon a case like my own. I read that, and then, weak as I was, I struggled off to the chemist's. I might have sent, but had an impulse to go myself. Lucky I did."

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# ASK CUTS IN TAXES

## Court Hears Many Appeals From Rating.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Tax Appeal Court was in session all yesterday afternoon and evening, and made good headway with the numerous cases on the list.

The first matter taken up was that of the Allen & Robinson wharf assessment, which was partially considered Monday afternoon. Holmes & Stanley presented the case for the appellants and W. O. Smith conducted the examination for the Government. The appellants base their appeal from the assessment figure on the argument that the property is owned by a number of persons, the interests being so divided that it is impossible to improve the property because of continual disagreement. The case was taken under advisement by the commission.

John Ross, who holds a leasehold interest in Kaplania Park assessed at \$3,000, had made a return for \$2,000, and appealed on the difference.

Chas. S. Deaky's Pacific Heights property, assessed at \$150,000 and returned at \$145,000, was the subject of long discussion.

The case of J. A. and E. Magoon in regard to property on Keeaumoku and Lunaillo streets was compromised. The assessment was for \$15,000 and the return estimated the value at \$8,000. A compromise was effected at \$14,000.

In the evening J. A. Magoon presented several appealed cases for various clients, the entire evening session being given over to the consideration of the same.

The first of these cases was that of A. Hocking whose Nuuanu street property is assessed at \$75,000. The return made was \$40,000. Assessor Pratt stated that he based the assessment on the accepted values of adjacent property and gave figures in support of his estimate. Mr. Magoon contested the assessment on the ground that eight times the rental value is recognized as a fair assessment by the law.

The assessment of a thirty-five acre tract of Pawaia land owned by the John I. estate was next considered. Mr. Pratt's figure was \$70,000 and the appellant had made return for \$40,000. In a separate item a four acre tract was assessed at \$500, the return being for \$300. The appeal was in the difference, and based upon the contention that the land was low and unavailable for practical purposes unless filled in.

The Ewa property of the I. Estate was also presented, there being 8000 acres of pasture land assessed at \$40,000 and estimated by the appellant at \$24,000. In this property there was also a tract of rice land assessed at \$31,800. The appeal in this matter was discontinued by counsel for appellant. There was also forest lands assessed at \$10,000 and returned at \$5000. Mr. Magoon claimed that no income could be derived from this land and that it was worth only a nominal sum at this time. The matter was continued for further evidence, figures on surrounding lands of the same character being desired as a basis. A tract of Waikakala land assessed at \$3,440 was included in this estate also. \$444 was discontinued as to it.

The property of Antone Manuels on Nuuanu and Pauahi streets was assessed at \$30,000 and the appellant had made return for \$12,000, claiming that the improvements had been swept away by fire at the order of the Board of Health and that the unimproved land was not worth more than the estimate given.

This appellant also appeals from an assessment of \$500 on an irregular lot near Pawaia bridge, the return made being for \$600.

The assessment on the Trouseau place owned by John Magoon, fronting on Punchbowl and Miller streets, was the subject of a long discussion. It contains 24,844 square feet and was assessed at \$20,000, the return being for \$8000. Mr. Magoon based his estimate on the question of disputed boundaries and an unsettled title to a portion of the land.

An assessment of \$20,000 on a leasehold on the building at the mauka Ewa corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, was disputed at great length by Mr. Magoon, who made a return on this property of \$12,500. He stated that the improvements were made at his own expense, costing \$20,000, the cost price of the improvements, however, he contended, was not a fair estimate of the present value, as the building was erected at a time when the cost of building was much more than at present.

By his own admission the building brings in a rental of \$300 per month, the \$200 per year, and his own estimate places the assessment at \$12,500. Throughout the hearing of the other cases Mr. Magoon had laid great stress upon the point that eight times the rental value of property should be considered a fair estimate, but in this particular case, where eight times the rental value would have made the assessment \$12,500, he made the return for \$12,500.

When his attention was called to this he explained that the buildings were to revert to the owner of the land at the expiration of the lease, and that the value of the building of which was a heavy item in the cost of the improvements, should be considered as a part of the land and not of the building, the taxes on it to be paid by the lessor of the land.

This matter was the occasion of much wrangling, and after a lengthy discussion over it the session closed, the case being taken under advisement.

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which took place Monday afternoon. As soon as the results were made known we were marched off, and it has been a continual "Hold up your head!" "Pull your chin in!" "Throw back those shoulders!" "Draw in your stomach!" and a lot of similar phrases. The rest of the cadets are all in camp while we are being kept in barracks. Any one who is inquisitive enough to look at an upper classman is met with "Keep your shiny eyes off me mister!"

"The battalion is going to Buffalo on the 14th, to be there two weeks, and they are asking us extra hard so as to bring us up to the standard of the other cadets. We are turned out at 5:30 in the morning and are kept pretty busy until 10 at night. There is not much going on for a fourth classman, as he is not allowed in any of the athletic games and does not attend any of the entertainments. He is supposed to attend strictly to his lessons and drill, but after his first year he can feel more independent.

"There is a squad of cadets down on the front walk on 'punishment tour.' If I do not turn to and clean my gun I will be liable to have to do the same."

## RAILROAD GIVEN PERPETUAL LEASE

The Oahu Railway & Land Co. will not be disturbed by the building of the new station at Pearl Harbor, and the land condemned by the United States Government, belonging to the railroad company, has been leased to the company perpetually for the sum of one dollar.

The suit of the Government against the Oahu Railway & Land Company will be dismissed in the Federal Court as a result. This amicable settlement of the condemnation suit is the outcome of a compromise suggested by President Dillingham of the railroad company, after a meeting with the directors of the company. His offer was to convey all the land of the company to the United States Government, for the use of the naval station without consideration, if, on the other hand, the Government would execute to the railroad company a perpetual lease of the land for one dollar.

Commandant Pond, acting for the United States Government, sent this proposition to Washington, and on the last steamer he received a telegram from the Attorney General advising him to accept the proposition, and empowering him to make the lease as proposed.

The Oahu Railway & Land Co. was one of the defendants in the condemnation suit against the Bishop Estate and others. In the answer to the complaint filed a week ago the respondent claimed damages to the amount of \$35,000 for the land condemned by the Government. This was a strip two and one-thirteenth miles in length and forty feet wide, comprising the right of way of the railroad.

It was claimed by the company that the damage by the Government taking this strip would be very great, and it would necessitate the construction of a new line of track at large expense. The amicable adjustment of the difficulty is best for both parties, as the Government has no particular need of the land in question. It was absolutely necessary, however, that the title to the property should rest in the United States, and this is done in the agreement and lease made in regard to the property.

The hearing of the remainder of the cases is still a matter of conjecture. United States Attorney Baird said yesterday that the cases had not been set for trial, and no answers had been filed by the remainder of the defendants, who have been given extensions in time.

## HOME FOR INCURABLES

At a meeting of the subscribers of the Honolulu Home for Incurables held yesterday morning the plans for the institution were broached and discussed fully. The choice of a name for the institution and the form of charter was left to the subscribers present, who approved of the title, "Honolulu Home for Incurables," as being the most appropriate.

The meeting was informal and fairly well attended, through a number of the supporters being present at the planners' meeting. No site for the erection of the home has been decided upon, although several have been offered to the persons in charge of the matter. The subscriptions have not yet reached the amount necessary to complete the building planned for erection, but it is generally believed that the remainder will be met by subscriptions before the work is fairly begun. The work of raising funds began by Alexander Young, Bishop Willis and others, a year ago, has been fraught with many difficulties, but the meeting of yesterday was indicative that the project was about to be a certainty, which will be a boon to those whose ailments are pronounced beyond cure. A temporary hospital has been maintained for these unfortunate since the plague last year. The following statement was made in the request for subscriptions when the matter was placed before the public.

"Hospital for Incurables." Honolulu—Subscription list We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to pay towards a fund for the support and maintenance of a hospital for incurables resident on the Hawaiian Islands—other than leprosy—the sums set opposite our names on condition that an endowment of \$100,000 shall first have been subscribed and paid into the hands of the duly appointed trustees of said hospital.

"All voting by subscribers for naming and conducting the affairs of the said hospital shall be in proportion to the amounts subscribed and paid into the treasury."

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

# BAD COMPLEXIONS

## Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, August 20.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Honolulu, at 12:40 a. m., with 1 package sundries.  
Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Hanalei and Nawiliwili, at 10:18 a. m., with one barrel forks.

Wednesday, August 21.  
Schr. Ka Mo, from Paaulo, at 4:30 a. m.  
Str. Iwailani, Greene, from Waimea, Makawell and Elele, at 8:05 a. m., with 4,600 bags sugar, 15 barrels poi, 54 bundles hides, and 31 packages sundries.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 6 a. m.  
Am. bkt. Amelia, Wieler, seventeen days from Eureka, at 7 a. m.  
Str. Helene, Nicholson, from Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m., with 14,100 bags sugar, 3 packages sundries.  
Str. Kalulani, Dower, from Hawaii ports, at 8:30 a. m.  
Schr. Blanche & Ella, from Hanalei, Kailiwal, Waimea and Koolau ports, at 4 a. m.

Thursday, August 22.  
Str. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kaanapali and Hawaii.  
Schr. Woeke, from Hawaii, with 3,109 bags of H. A. sugar.  
Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Koolau ports.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, August 20.  
S. S. Mariposa, Renne, for San Francisco, at 5 p. m.  
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.  
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Hanalei, Koolau and Elele, at 5 p. m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.  
Schr. Eclips, Townsend, for Lahaina, Hookena, Kailua, Kihel and Napoopoo, at 3 p. m.  
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for San Francisco, at 3:25 p. m.  
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei.

Wednesday, August 21.  
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailiwal, at noon.  
Am. schr. Sehomo, Peterson, for the Sound, in afternoon.  
Schr. Luka, for Elele, at 11 a. m.  
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Elele and Waimea, at 4 p. m.  
Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa and Kilauea, at 4 p. m.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.  
Schr. Eclips, Townsend, for Lahaina, Makana, Kailua, Kihel, Hookena, Napoopoo, 3 p. m.

Thursday, August 22.  
Am. bkt. Archer, Hardwick, for San Francisco, with sugar.  
Br. sp. Kinross, Locke, for the Sound, U. S. N. T. Solace, Winslow, for San Francisco, with mail, at 4 p. m.  
Str. Maui, Dower, for Mahukona, Paauhau, Kukulua, Ookala, Laupahoehoe, 5 p. m.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

A policeman is needed on Pacific Heights to keep order there among visiting hoodlums.

The street past the ruins of Kaunakapili Church is being put in order by a big gang of convicts.

Mr. Haworth, of the Bulletin's editorial staff, goes to Hilo next week to become editor of the Tribune.

No further trouble has occurred at the Ewa plantation, the few who wanted to strike having backed down and out.

Theodore Wores, the artist, has just completed a splendid painting of a typical Hawaiian lei girl. He will follow up this line and make a series of Hawaiian studies and native life.

Reports of five different houses at Makiki being robbed were sent in to the police Wednesday evening. Although vigilance and diligence was exercised, no trace of the burglars has been found.

Wray Taylor, commissioner of agriculture, presented several island palms to Lieutenant Stoney of the Solace, receiving in exchange a palmetto palm from Guam. The latter is a very attractive variety.

Superintendent Reynolds and Dr. Pratt, of the Board of Health, went to Molokai yesterday, for a trip of inspection at the Settlement. They will report at the regular weekly meeting of the board today.

Sun Shun, the Chinese who was shot while stealing chickens, is reported as among the number indicted by the Grand Jury. The bench warrant for his arrest has not been served, as he is still in the hospital.

Commissioner Wray Taylor, who has been entertaining a pet scheme for cultivating the frog to the taste for Japanese beetles, is dismayed by the report that A. S. Cleghorn discovered a mongoose in the act of devouring a frog.

Among the passengers on the Mariposa yesterday were Dr. Oliver P. Jenkins, of Stanford University, who succeeded Dr. Jordan here in charge of the fisheries investigations, and A. H. Baldwin, water color artist for the party.

Commissioner Taylor is in receipt of a letter from David Haughts, of the Department of Forestry, who is in Waimea, Hawaii, stating that the forest fires are still burning. He thinks nothing will stop the fire unless it be a heavy rain.

The Planter's Monthly is out with an excellent table of contents. There are special articles among others, on the sugar situation, the best varieties of cane, the failure of white labor in the Queensland plantations, Trinidad cane experiments, and on the fertilization of cane in Hawaii.

The Olla Sugar Company gives notice that the sixteenth assessment of 2 1/2 per cent, or 20 cents per share, has been called, to be due on September 20th. The sixteenth assessment was due last Tuesday, and if not paid within ten days, interest will be charged at rate of 1 per cent per month.

Waimea Water Co., Ltd., of Waimea, has absorbed the Waimea Water Co., Ltd., of Waimea. The new company will have a capital of \$100,000, and will be managed by the same officers as the old company. The new company will have a capital of \$100,000, and will be managed by the same officers as the old company.

## MEMORIES OF BLOUNT

## Stirring Days of His Advent Here.

BY THIS WRITING it is possible that Colonel Blount is dead. At any rate his career has been closed and reminiscences of his sojourn in these islands are not inopportune.

For some time after the 4th of March, 1893, rumors reached here that President Cleveland, having withdrawn the treaty of annexation which Messrs. Castle, Carter, Marsden, Wilder and Thurston went to Washington to negotiate, would send a commission here to look into the events leading up to and following the revolution that de-throned the Queen. It was said that Admiral Brown, Colonel Blount and one unnamed statesman would compose that body. Finally, however, the rumors simmered down to Blount and one fine morning he appeared on a revenue cutter commanded by Captain Hooper. He brought with him his wife and his private secretary, Ellis H. Mills, afterwards United States Consul General.

A great crowd gathered at the boat-landing. Native women, dressed in white and carrying leis and the hybrid flag of Hawaii, thronged to the edge of the dock ready to welcome the stranger whom they thought would restore the Queen. Wealthy residents, supporters of the Provisional Government, were there to extend private hospitality. Esbank, the beautiful residence of Mrs. S. G. Wilder, on Judd street, had been secured for Colonel Blount's use, rent free. The crowds waited long at the landing, but the Paramount Commissioner did not appear. He had taken a look at the throng through Captain Hooper's binoculars and wished to avoid it. Finally a barge left the side of the cutter and swiftly made its way towards the landing, the Hawaiian women frantically waving their flags. But Colonel Blount was not aboard. The boat only bore Ellis Mills, who, with a brisk air of importance, mounted the dock, official packet in hand, and took a hack for the Government building. An hour or two later when the crowd was thinned out the Commissioner was landed. A private carriage was in waiting but he declined it and took a hack for the Hawaiian Hotel, where he was assigned to the Snow cottage.

That evening there was a mighty concourse of Hawaiians on the hotel grounds. Berger's band had been crippled, at the time of the revolution, by the withdrawal of most of its native members who had formed a band of their own under the leadership of an East Indian named Liborio. The Hawaiian Hotel being a Royalist headquarters, the Liborio band was employed to play on the grounds. On the night of Blount's arrival it occupied the band stand. Owing to an unhappy fluke it opened the program by playing "Marching Through Georgia," the most distasteful air, perhaps, that the ex-Confederate Georgian Commissioner could have heard. But he bore up manfully. The next day, however, when Berger's band played the same tune for him he wrote about it—a line or two—in his official report. Having seen Georgian fields devastated by Sherman's army and having been chased about the State by Sherman's men, any reference, musical or otherwise, to the famous march was gall and wormwood to him.

What would the Paramount Commissioner do? His official call on President Dole had been reassuring. The credentials he handed over were couched in friendly phrase and he said nothing which led people to suppose that he would put an end to the protectorate which Minister Stevens had ordained. At least he said nothing to the public. Minister Stevens, however, had seen bad signs. In meeting him Blount had been more than cool; had declined to say much about the situation; had, in fact, intimated that the United States Minister was a bit superfluous, and that the annexation policy was the work of adventurers.

Meanwhile the Japanese cruiser Naniwa had arrived in port and rumors that, in case of the hauling down of the American flag, her captain meant to land men to protect Japanese interests were generally current. The late Henry Poor went on board and came off with alarming stories. These he gave the Chronicle's correspondent who, in turn, gave them to Minister Stevens. The latter advised that they be carried to Commissioner Blount, which was done. But Colonel Blount apparently attached no importance to them, though he provided against the probability of the Japanese landing by dropping a word or two in print about the ability and willingness of his Government to keep order here without local or foreign help.

One morning the Advertiser started the town with the brief announcement that, by direction of Commissioner Blount, the American flag would be hauled down from the Government building (Judiciary) at 11 a. m., and the Stevens protectorate ended. It was worth the crisis to see the outburst of American feeling that followed. From over a hundred private flagstaffs the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the morning breeze and almost every American one met had the patriotic button of the Annexation Club in his lapel. The Hawaiian regiment and battery of artillery at once went under arms. There was a half-defined fear that the Royalists would rise and try

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to restore the Queen; but the Royalists themselves looked to Blount to do that. One of those wild rumors of restoration had gone about and the Queen's friends were content to await the action of Cleveland's representative. Natives by the hundred, on foot and in carriages, went to the Palace Square. As the hour of eleven approached the bluejackets came into the Government building to perform the act of relinquishment. After them, company by company, came the Provisional troops, and the crowd outside the fence which enclosed the acre about Kamehameha's statue saw little hope for the Queen in the glint of serried steel and the frowning mouths of cannon.

The change of flag was very simple. A bugle blew and the Stars and Stripes came down on the run, the halliards in the stately hands of a Jack Tar. Five minutes later there was a rattle of drums, a flourish of brass and the Hawaiian flag, bent on by a soldier of the Provisional Government, went to the masthead. Guards were posted and the crowds dispersed. Said a member of the Queen's late cabinet, with an oath: "What's the good of all that, anyway, if they aren't going to restore the Queen?"

The day the flag came down was on or near the fiftieth anniversary of the hauling down of the British flag that had been raised by Lord Paulet.

Blount now began his investigation. People soon saw that he was hopelessly biased against the American colony. The members of it were mostly from the North, directly or by descent; Minister Stevens was a typical Yankee; the Paramount Commissioner was a rank Jeff Davis man, only reconstructed far enough to hold a Federal office. Whenever Hawaiian Americans called on Blount he treated them brusquely, unless, indeed, they were anxious to say a word for the Queen. Royalists, especially native Royalists, he received with open arms. His intimate companions were Claus Spreckels and Charles Nordhoff; the most frequent guests, other than the two gentlemen named, were the late ministers of the crown. Some men of the highest character on the annexation side were unable to get their testimony before Mr. Blount while any man on the Royalist side had a stenographic hearing. There was no surprise, therefore, when, a few weeks afterward, the mail brought back the text of Blount's conclusions, namely, that the revolution of 1893 had taken place under such auspices as to throw the responsibility for it upon the armed forces of the United States.

After having shown his hand Mr. Blount winced under the resulting criticism of the local press. He complained to President Dole of the Star but got no satisfaction, the Executive saying that the local papers were not controlled by the Government. The storm of indignation which pelted him from across the water sorely tried his nerves and he complained in print because the Mainland papers said he had "hailed down" the Stars and Stripes when he had merely "removed" them. Yet his written orders to Admiral Skerrett were to "haul down." The Star said that he had tried for four years, to haul down the flag but had been headed off by Northern bayonets and that he was now getting a cheap revenge. Upon this the diplomat sought out the editor in the street and berated him in terms which were far from diplomatic. But man proposes and God disposes. Three years ago this month the self-same flag which Blount summoned from its high place was raised again by a Minister and Admiral of the United States. And today Hawaii is annexed and in his far-away Georgian home James H. Blount, no longer Paramount Commissioner, has perhaps closed his eyes to all the scenes and hopes, and all the regrets and enemies of life.

## FIRE COMMISSIONERS

On Tuesday the Court of Fire Claims had the pleasure of considering what it declares to be the first honest claim presented. The honest claimant is a native by the name of Haleloa, whose entire claim, including the claims of his wife amounts to only \$145.50. The woman claims two holokus for herself and two suits for her husband, allowing for wear in the price. The claim also asked for recompense for four kou calabashes at \$7 for two and \$150 for the other two. The Commission was so pleased with this claim and the honesty of the claimant that the members unanimously expressed their approval.

During the hearing of the Hawaiian claims the patience of the members of the court have been severely tried. The case of the fisher woman who put in a claim for \$21,000 worth of lingerie (sundries) being forty-eight pairs of drawers, eight yards of silk at \$2 per yard. There has also a claim of \$750 for a number of monkey-pod trees destroyed, and one woman has filed a claim for thirty white shirts belonging to her dead husband, each shirt being valued at \$1.75 and the husband being admittedly dead for seven years. Another claim was filed yesterday morning, bringing the number of

## LETTERS AT YOUR DOOR

Mail Carriers in Line for the Delivery.

(From Thursday's daily.)

THE MAN with the mail-bag will begin the making of his daily round this morning. After a week of preparation, in the way of securing the names of those on the various routes who wish to be served through the carriers, the men will have enough mail to carry them through one trip over their routes with some mail to be delivered by each. The total number of letters which are to be taken out this morning will be only a light load, a couple of hundred at the least for each of the nine carriers, but the men expect that they will be able to do more work than the mere carrying of their mail, as there are very few of the people of the city who have returned their address slips.

The results of the census-taking by the carriers has not been so satisfactory as the officials in charge of the work had expected it would be. The number of persons who so far have signified their wish to be served with their mail by carrier is a little less than 5,000. Approximately 2,000 have said that they prefer to get their mail through the boxes and less than 200 persons prefer to patronize the general delivery windows. So far there has been no giving up of the boxes, but it is expected that there will be surrenders as soon as the service is under way and the people find that they can receive their mail at their homes. This means that less than 7,200 people have responded to the Department's request out of a population of 25,000 in the free delivery limits.

The 7,000 persons who have sent in their names in response to the requests of the postoffice authorities, with an indication as to their preference in the matter of the mail delivery, have been listed in an office directory. This is for the present use of the carriers, who so far have found it of much service. They have taken it into account already in the sorting out of the mail in the general delivery boxes, where they have found about a thousand letters which they will be able to deliver this morning. Some of these letters have been in the office for several days and their delivery will mean a lifting of the load which rests upon that branch of the service. The mails which come in are found to be in such an ill-addressed condition that it has been necessary to handle the letters frequently while the addresses are being discovered.

The setting of the posts which will bear the letter boxes is going on but the contractor who is doing the work does not expect that he will conclude it before next week. The boxes are not being placed on the posts now but these will be set in a short time after the standards are in position. As soon as all the posts are set the boxes will be sent out. They are held upon the posts by two bolts, which enter the boxes and are fastened inside. As soon as they are fixed the locks will be put on and the boxes will be ready for the receipt of mail. The collections will start at once, the man who will make them being for the present mounted on a bicycle. The carriers will not be given wagons at present, as the cost of this branch of the service will be so great that Mr. Erwin thought it best to refer the contract to Washington. There will be several of the men who will use bicycles and the others will go in the cars for the present.

That the service is one which will grow is shown by the fact that the people who have been seen will not give their names without explanation. Some men have been found who say that they do not want to be forced to have the mail delivered and who object to what they call the attempt. There is a general feeling of not being concerned with the matter, and this is taken to account for the small number of replies to the request of the Department. Despite the small proportion of the people who have signified any desire as to the disposition, it is the intention of the Department to give to the city the service and what it will be in the future will depend upon the use which it proves to be to the people.

claims up to \$659 and the amount asked for up to \$2,451.00.

The court has been hearing Hawaiian claims for the past week and it will take up Japanese claims today. During the past three months the court has been able to hear less than a thousand of these claims, and has only briefly considered these. At this rate the three remaining months to which the court is limited, will be insufficient by many months to hear the remaining claims.

Mr. E. C. Macfarlane of the Commission states that the work is going forward as fast as possible. The claims are of such obviously exorbitant amounts that there is necessarily much delay in getting at anywhere near a correct estimate of the losses of the claimants. The Hawaiians, Mr. Macfarlane states, are especially exorbitant in their claims.

The Japanese claims, owing to the valuable supervision of the Japanese Consul, are in very good shape, and the court expresses its appreciation of Consul Salto's valuable assistance in the matter. Negotiations are now under way for the compromising of a large number of Chinese and Japanese claims in bulk, and this will help the work along considerably, it is anticipated. About 400 claims will probably be disposed of at once in this way.

The court has been in session continuously since it was organized. The appropriations for the members and for the clerks and stenographers is sufficient only for six months, in which time the consideration of the entire list of claims is

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At the Warehouse on Kawaiahao Street, one block from the Sanitary Laundry and opposite H. Hackfeld & Co.'s stables in Kewalo, Honolulu, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION about fifty Vehicles, of all descriptions, consisting of Single Dump Carts, Two-Horse Dump Carts, Farm Wagons, Lumber Gears, Single and Double Drays, Spring Wagons, Buggies, Carts, Surries, Phaetons, Business Buggies, Runabouts, and a large quantity of single and double Harness, Saddles, Etc., Etc.

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A hopeless task. The members of the court are inclined to think that the court should continue beyond the limit and finish the business, relying upon the next legislature to make up the deficit.

The Commission has not made any awards. Only memorandum figures have been made for the guidance of the court in considering the claims in the future.

SHORT HORSE SOON CURRIED.

A contemporary asks why, if the hope of tropical countries is in some great staple produced by cheap labor, the British West Indies are not prospering?

The answer is because the American market is closed to them by the protective tariff and that, under these circumstances, the only thing that keeps them commercially alive is cheap labor.

Jamaica would be as well off as Hawaii ever was if she could get the sugar she produces into the United States free of duty. Without that she just manages, through her cheap labor, to keep out of bankruptcy. Dear labor would completely ruin her; and even in case of free trade with the United States, dear labor would seriously retard her development.

A Jamaican planter would laugh at a man or a newspaper who would talk dear labor or white labor to him. He knows where his interest lies quite as well as the Hawaiian planter understands his own economic requirements.

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